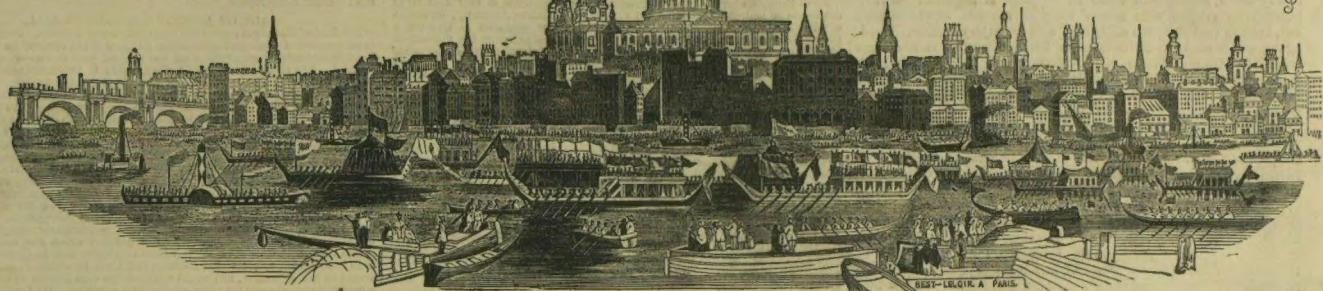


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 476.—VOL. XVIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851.

[SIXPENCE.

TRADE MORALITY.

THERE are subjects of national importance and concern which never come under the notice of the Legislature, and which only at rare intervals excite from the press and the leaders of opinion the notice they deserve. Among these, the subject of "Trade Morality" is at the present time one of the most conspicuous as well as the most interesting. The character of the British nation in all the great affairs of commerce stands unrivalled. The word of British merchants is their bond. The commercial credit of our merchants generally, and of the nation of which they are the support and the ornament, is unimpeached and unimpeachable. But, unfortunately, this high character does not attach to the great bulk of retail traders; and some recent exposures go far to show that the morality of trade at the present time is not only lower than ever it was, but that it is in the highest degree disgraceful to a civilised and Christian country, and injurious in a thousand ways to the public.

The system of "slop" manufacture on the one hand, and of the adulteration of articles of food on the other, are the two great means by which dishonest traders make nefarious profits at the expense not only of the pockets, but of the very life of the community. By the manufacture of cheap articles, made for show and not for use, the public is daily robbed, to an enormous and increasing extent. People are obliged, in the present day, to live in slop houses; so thinly partitioned, that a sneeze or a cough is heard from one tenement to another. The furniture of the moderns is as sham

rickety, and abominable as their dwellings. Chairs and tables, of an appearance equal to those that formerly did service for a lifetime, now fall to pieces in a twelvemonth; and even when new, will not bear the weight of an alderman or a dowager, and scarcely of a person of moderate bulk and weight. Everything is made upon the "slop" or show system, to cheat the purchaser into the idea that he has paid for a good article, when he has been shamefully defrauded with a bad one. The artificer and labourer, deprived of their fair rate of wages in the manufacture of such goods, "scamp" the workmanship in self-defence. Being cheated themselves, they take their revenge on their employers by cheating them in their turn. Articles of apparel fall within the reach of the same condemnation; and when it is not in the power of the dishonest trader to defraud in quality, he makes up for his lost chance by taking a percentage off the quantity. Where is the lady, who, having purchased silk, supposed to be sufficient for a dress, has not been twice robbed before it was made into a garment—first by the vendor, and secondly by the dressmaker, who has taken a yard or two for her own perquisite? There may be such fortunate fair ones in existence; but we suspect that their number is but few. Were the secret of the internal management of the show-shops and the flaunting linendrapers, and many other establishments, as fully exposed as they might be—a detail of ingenious, systematic, and pertinacious fraud and robbery would be laid bare, which would cause honest men to blush, and to ask themselves if the land were indeed as Christian as it is represented to be; and whether the hundreds of thousands of pounds per annum which are spent upon the open robbers that

pick pockets and break into houses, are in reality spent upon the most dishonest portion of the British community.

But still worse than these are the attacks which are made upon our pockets through the medium of our unfeeling stomachs. In great cities like London, and even in the rural districts, there is scarcely an article of food that is not adulterated, deteriorated, or poisoned. So keen is the struggle to live, so over-hasty are poor traders to get rich, so onerous are the burdens upon shopkeepers, and so great is the certainty that a man contented with fair profits gained by fair means will be undersold, and finally ruined by his more unscrupulous competitors in business, that many a man, who thinks it wrong in a starving fellow-creature to steal a quartern loaf, thinks it all in the way of business, and at the worst a very venial offence, to sand the sugar, to water the milk, to flour the butter, or to "bob" the beer, which he retails to his customers. Upwards of a quarter of a century ago, the publication of a well-known chemist, entitled "Death in the Pot," exposed many of the mal-practices of the London shopkeepers in this respect, and created quite a sensation in the public mind. But the exposures then made by Mr. Accum are as nothing to those which have taken place within the last few months, and to which the public is indebted (if such miserable knowledge can be considered a benefit) to the industry and research of the editor of the *Lancet*. It appears that there is scarcely an article that we eat or drink that is not mixed up in some way with inferior substances, to the injury of our pockets, or with positive poison, to the ruin of our health. Butcher's meat,



THE BUILDING IN LEICESTER-SQUARE, FOR MR. WYLD'S MODEL OF THE EARTH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

which one would think offers some security against adulteration, is continually sold in a state unfit for food; and the daring wight who ventures upon the purchase and consumption of such articles as sausages or dried tongues, not only receives diseased flesh, highly spiced, to conceal the original iniquity of the bargain, but, in the matter of salted tongues, receives the lingual abominations of the knacker's yard. The number of horses' tongues annually cured, salted, and eaten in England is frightful. It may possibly be alleged that horses' tongues are not unwholesome; but, even in that case, the dishonesty and the injury remain. Bread, again, which ought to be the staff of life and health, is too often mixed up with ingredients both disgusting and unwholesome. A large percentage of bone dust and lime takes the place of wheaten flour in the loaves that are sold to rich and poor; and damaged wheat is compounded with a variety of substances that improve its colour and increase its weight, without depriving it of its unwholesomeness. The tea of the poor is known to all the world to be a vile mixture of British leaves, gathered from the hedges. Coffee is largely mixed with chicory—not at the low price of the inferior, but at the high price of the superior article—the vendors having the impudence to justify the fraud on the plea that chicory is wholesome, and that the public like it. Of fifty-six samples of coffee recently purchased at random in various shops in different parts of London, for the purposes of the exposure which is now going on in the pages of the *Lancet*, the microscope detected that only five were genuine. "The brown sugars of commerce," as we learn from the same publication, "are in general in a state wholly unfit for human consumption," and are largely adulterated with "blood, albumen, fragments of the sugar-cane, starch granules, lime, lead, iron, and grit or sand," besides swarms of sugar acari, or mites, and the sugar fungi. Out of thirty-six samples of brown sugar, the acari, or sugar-lace, were found in thirty-five. The adulteration of milk is, if possible, even more disgusting. Were it confined to chalk and water, as in days of old, the robbery though gross would not be so very mischievous; but when the squeezings of horses' brains from the knacker's yards are known to be largely added to the article by the wretches who trade in this fiendish mixture, indignation is largely mingled with a feeling of nausea and abhorrence. The adulteration of malt liquor is perhaps still more notorious; and the poisons which are put into beer, before as well as after it leaves the premises of the brewers, give the medical men of the metropolis considerable extra practice, and add largely to the gains of the gravedigger and the undertaker. As for the port wines which are foisted upon the public as genuine, their parentage is logwood; and more sherry is drunk in the United States alone than the vintages of Spain produce. In short, there is scarcely an article of food or drink, with the sole exception of fruits and vegetables, that retail traders do not adulterate, committing a double wrong and injury. Yet these very men who carry on these nefarious practices would prosecute a pickpocket or a burglar, if he stole their handkerchiefs or broke into their premises. These very men sit continually upon juries to condemn to gaol or to the hulks their brothers in iniquity, between whom and themselves the greatest real difference is, that the one class pays rates and taxes for shops, and that the other does not. There is, to our shame, no country in the world where this system of adulteration is carried on to the same extent as in England; and there is no place in England where the villainy is so widely spread as in London. We are no advocates for the undue interference of the law, or for the unnecessary enactment of penal statutes; but when we consider the pernicious dishonesty that seems to have been extending of late years among the retail dealers in all commodities, especially in articles of food and drink, and the mischievous results, not simply upon the morality, but upon the health of the people, we are tempted to wish that the Turkish practice could for awhile be enforced amongst us; and that it was in accordance with the general sentiments of propriety and justice, that a few score of such offenders should be nailed by the ears to their door-posts. The evil is widely spread; and the exposure promises to be so complete, that, if not promptly remedied by the guilty parties, the public will speedily take measures of self-defence. For this purpose the club system might well be tried. Provision clubs, with a command of capital, and purchasing through the agency of a small committee, or a paid steward, would, if extensively established and supported by the heads of families, bring the guilty parties to their senses by taking away their custom. The club system is yet in its infancy, but "flour clubs," for the supply of wholesome flour to the members at the wholesale price, are becoming common in the manufacturing districts. An extension of the system for the purchase of the principal articles of domestic use would be largely instrumental in purging us from this national disgrace. Let the retail poisoners look to it in time.

MR. WYLD'S GLOBE IN LEICESTER-SQUARE.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week we gave an illustration showing the trusses to support Mr. Wyld's Model of the Earth, in Leicester-square, by moonlight. We have since had an opportunity of hastily inspecting the progress of the building, which, although only commenced about a fortnight ago, begins to assume, with regard to its exterior, a very finished appearance; and, at first sight, reminds one of the Colosseum in the Regent's-Park.

The building is of circular form, 88 feet in diameter, and the brick-work is 2½ inches, or two bricks and a half, in thickness. The main timbers within are the large trusses, thirty-two in number, to support the Globe itself, and the vertical timbers to support the four galleries. The level of the floor of the corridor, which is formed by the external wall and the lower portion of the exterior of the Globe, varies from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches above the ground forming the old garden of Leicester-square.

In designing the internal framing, the architect, Mr. H. R. Abraham, has had in view not only strength, but sufficient rigidity to prevent the possibility of cracks in the plaster itself—a most important consideration, as the slightest vibration of the flooring or other timber would rapidly destroy the beauty of the model, for the display of which the building has been specially erected. From our hasty view of the framing, we believe that Mr. Abraham has so framed and proportioned the timber as entirely to prevent such a catastrophe.

All the foundation and sleeper walls are firmly founded on concrete. The sills on the sleeper walls, to support the trusses, are 12 inches by 6 inches; and the main timbers of the trusses are also 12 inches by 6 inches; the collars being 8 inches by 6 inches and 6 inches by 6 inches respectively. The outer struts are 7 inches by 6 inches. The floor of the corridor consists of sills, 5 inches by 6 inches, resting on 32 intermediate piers. The joists are 7 inches and 24 inches, and 14 inches from centre to centre. Supported by the thirty-two trusses is a circular curb, 12 inches wide by 6 inches thick, from which the semi-domed roof springs. The gallery uprights, 12 inches square, in two pieces, bolted together, are 42 feet 6 inches in height, and resting in cast-iron shoes, bedded on the sleeper walls.

The frame of the Globe, which is nearly completed, is formed of horizontal ribs, averaging in scantling 2½ inches by 3½ inches, and 2 feet from centre to centre, which will be faced up ready to receive the plaster modelling. The external diameter of the Globe, from batten to batten, is 60 feet 4 inches.

The walls of the corridor, which is 12 feet in width, will be adorned by maps, from the establishment of Mr. Wyld.

Neither the galleries nor the staircases are as yet commenced: the former will be four in number. The height from the ground-floor to the first gallery will be 10½ ft., and from one gallery to another the same height respectively, and which will be reached by 18 easy risers to each flight. The girders to support the staircases will be cast-iron. The equestrian statue of George II. still remains, but must be removed in a few days.

From 200 to 300 men have been engaged during the last seventeen days. In one more week we may expect to see the lantern at the top,

nearly if not quite completed. The covering of the semi-dome, which is of lead, is already finished; and the progress made in the erection of this structure reminds us of that effected in the Great Industrial Palace.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

From Paris, we learn that the President of the Republic is very desirous of coming to an amicable understanding with the Legislative Assembly, by means of a Parliamentary Ministry; but he finds great obstacles in forming a Cabinet, and in getting the Senate to give its assent. Meanwhile the ministerial journals contend ardently for the prolongation of the President's time of office as the only way to escape a convolution.

The recent drawings for the conscription have been made the opportunity for riotous manifestations in different parts of the country. At Châlons, Fleury-Chassy, St. Maurices, Laroche, and other communes, disturbances have taken place, but they were soon put down, and the ring-leaders handed over to the police authorities. Riots have also broken out in the towns upon the suspension of the May laws, and several persons were arrested.

The mechanics and workshop of M. Pleyel, the celebrated pianoforte manufacturer, in the Rue Rochechouart, Paris, were accidentally destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning. The loss of property was considerable, but it was covered by insurance. Unfortunately three men sustained much injury by this occurrence, and all the workmen's tools were consumed.

In the journals, the chief topic of interest discussed during the week were the projected expedition to Kabylie, for the protection of the native Algerians, and discussions of the proposed bill for the reorganization of the Assembly on the latter topic, was most violent and tumultuous.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree for regulating the nominations to the Legion of Honour, which are only to take place in proportion to the vacancies caused by death.

GERMAN STATES.

From the Dresden conference we learn, under date the 21st inst., that the differences between Austria and Prussia, on the question of Federal Constitution, are as remote from settlement as they were some months ago, and that a speedy and amicable arrangement is not to be expected.

UNITED STATES.

The accounts from New York this week are to the 11th inst., and from them we learn that serious apprehensions of an overflow of the Mississippi were entertained at New Orleans on the 6th inst. The height was within three feet of last year's.

The *New York Herald* states that the junction of the Atlantic with the Pacific by the Nicaragua route, will shortly be completed by the Nicaragua Canal Company.

Great progress has been made with the surveys; and up to the last date the engineers have fixed upon routes for a ship canal between the Lake of Nicaragua and the Pacific Ocean, and also a road for passengers and freight from the extremity of the lake to the Bay of San Juan on the Pacific. By the 1st of June, the steamer "Great American" will leave New York for San Juan, by steam-boat; thence to the Cauca rapid on the San Juan river, by steam-boat; a distance of one hundred yards or so, by land; thence by the river San Juan and the Lake of Nicaragua to Virgin Bay; thence to San Juan harbour on the Pacific, a distance of twelve miles; and thence to San Francisco by steam-ship. Making liberal allowances for delays, &c., this will bring San Francisco within twenty days of New York.

The *New York Tribune* gives interesting accounts to Feb. 1, confirming the reports from the Gold Bluffs, as to the auriferous character of the sands in that locality. The Bluffs were some thirty miles to the northward of Trinidad, presenting to the ocean a perpendicular front of from 100 to 400 feet in height, and extending to the extraordinary distance of six miles.

WEST INDIES.

Advices from Jamaica to the 27th inst. have been received.

The cholera will have all the sea-ports and on the north side of the island, but on the south side it had totally disappeared. Under the head of news the only matter calling for notice is the publication of a document which had created considerable interest. It was addressed to His Excellency Sir Charles Grey, by Mr. Walter Knaggs, who for many years filled the office of clerk in the Receiver-General's office. The document alleged that there was a deficiency of £5000 in the public chest. It appeared, however, from the accounts published in the *Jamaica Standard*, that the sum had been called upon the Receiver-General, and had found the money correct, and left safe in his possession. The master had been brought before the Assembly by Mr. Smith, and it was there found that the accounts of the Receiver-General were correct. Knaggs was, therefore, dismissed his office.

In the Island of Trinidad a day of thanksgiving and prayer had been appointed by the Governor, for their merciful preservation from the cholera, and beseeching Almighty God to still vouchsafe his protection.

COLLERY EXPLOSIONS.

The Earl of DESART moved for return showing the importations of wheat and flour into the United Kingdom from foreign countries, during the years 1849 and 1850, and the first quarter of the current year. He observed that complaints were especially made respecting the importation of foreign flour, because that was not a raw product, but a manufactured article, and the evils which had been produced were of serious magnitude, since a number of mills had been closed, and a great deal of labour had been thrown out in Ireland. When the returns were delivered, he should propose to take some future opportunity of directing their Lordships' attention to this subject.

Earl GRAY admitted that the importation of foreign flour had been great, but believed it had been far from disadvantageous to the country at large. It might be that our millers were suffering from French competition, but the French possessed no advantages which were not equally available to the British miller, while the British had advantages which the French did not possess.

Lord CAMPBELL, of the Board of Trade, said that the explosion, which had taken place in the engine of the miller, was entirely against him.

After some further discussion, in which Lord Fitzwilliam and Lord Malmesbury took part, the motion of Lord Desart was agreed to.

The Earl of WINCHESTER, in presenting a petition against Papal aggression, was about to enter upon the case of Miss Talbot, which he stigmatized as one of the greatest conspiracies ever heard of, when Lord CAMPBELL reminded the noble Earl of the impropriety of making remarks on cases which were *sub judice*.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

FOREIGN FLOUR.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Mr. CAREY, referring to the recent accident in the Victoria coal-pit, near Glasgow, asked if any report had reached the Home-Office on the subject. He begged also to ask whether the Inspectors of Mines had instructions for carrying out a proper system of ventilation?

Sir G. GAY had no report regarding the melancholy accident to which the homestead referred, except a statement from the Inspector that each an accident had occurred, and the Inspector had referred to the cause of the accident as soon as he had heard of its occurrence, but no thorough examination had yet taken place with a view to discover the cause of the casualty. The Inspector, however, was still on the spot in the discharge of his duty. The Inspectors of Mines had no power under the act to enforce any mode of ventilation, but were only required to inspect and recommend.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING.

Mr. KER SETMAYR inquired of the noble Lord at the head of the department of the Woods and Forests whether any of the trees which disfigured and encumbered the Exhibition Building in Hyde Park were to be removed?

Lord SETMAYR said he had received a great many applications from the Committee of the Exhibition, and from the Royal Society, and also from exhibitors, who stated that their species was very much confined by these trees. He had inquired into the matter, and had answered these applications by stating that he was of opinion some of the trees should be removed, and that he proposed communicating with the Treasury on the subject. (Hear, hear.)

THE EASTER RECESS.

In answer to Lord Robert Grosvenor, Lord JOHN BESSEMER said he did not think, from the state of public business, that he could move the Easter adjournment until Tuesday or Wednesday in Passion week. He also announced his intention of moving that, after Easter, orders of the day should, upon Thursdays, take precedence of notices of motion.

CASE OF MISS TALBOT.

Mr. REYNOLDS, alluding to the case of Miss Talbot, stated the evidence on which he had risked the assertion that the lady was not a postulant in the convent where she resided, and reiterated his confident belief that this statement was well founded, admitting, at the same time, that Mr. Craven Berkeley had some grounds for making his counter assertion.

Sir B. HALL accepted with pleasure the agreeable solution, by which it appeared, that, if one statement was right, the opposite statement was not wrong.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate upon the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was resumed by Mr. FAGAN, who described the bill as the offspring of popular hatred of Catholicism, and as being calculated to the absolute necessity of complete episcopacy to the Church of Ireland.

Mr. SMYTHES opposed the bill, which he described as an effort to meet a sham policy by the creation of sham pains and penalties. He argued that the policy which had dictated this law was opposed to our previous system, especially as regarded our colonial possessions. He complimented Earl Grey upon his large and statesmanlike views in regard to the religious condition of those colonies over which he had been sent, and also upon the high state of the country with which he was personally connected.

He had, moreover, governed Catholic Malta in a Catholic spirit, and had given Catholic bishops to Australia. And yet, with strange inconsistency, it was sought to prevent the English and Irish Catholics from living under Catholic law. It was, he said, impossible that this measure could be carried into execution, and it must fail when submitted to a practical test, for the subject was one which legislation could not affect. It was purely a question of conscience. At the same time he admitted that the Pope's attempt had been a wise one, that it had been well calculated, and that it had been carried out with a spirit of moderation, and that it was worthy of the mind which had endeavoured to produce a political union in Italy. The step had been a blunder "on the sudden," which would be repeated "on the slow." And yet he would give the Pope credit for understanding the signs of the times sufficiently to seek to erect a voluntary church side by side with a state church, and for sending over a Cardinal with a mendicant's wallet under his robe. The Pope had never had more power than now—witness his being restored to his capital by bayonets furnished and paid for by universal suffrage in France, and the independent position of the Church at the present moment.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES thought that an important act of aggression had been committed, and said he should support the bill, which he afterwards contended would place the Catholic Bishops in England in the same position as those in Ireland.

Mr. SADLER denied that the Catholics would allow their loyalty to be subverted by foreign influence, and maintained that the establishment of the proposed bishops was essential to the safety of the country. He went at great length into argument, and replied to various supporters of the bill and assailants of the Catholics, and produced his opposition to the bill.

Mr. B. H. BECKLEY thought that Lord John Russell's conduct, in reference to this bill, had been very judicious, and that he had seen clear alike of the Exeter-hall bigotry of Lord Ashley and the *dolce far niente* of Sir James Graham. He assailed the *Peasants*, and asked the Government to bring in a stringent measure to prevent the English clergymen from introducing new doctrines or practices.

Mr. YOUNG feared that, if put into practice, the measure would excite an antagonism which would render necessary further and stronger legislation. He doubted not the good faith of the Ministry in proposing the measure, but, considering the principles of toleration to be far more important than the effects looked for from the bill, he could not give his vote.

Mr. H. GRATTAN remarked upon the theological character of the debate, wherein the speakers had signified their own views by abusing that of their opponents. The bill was supported by Mr. H. H. KEEFE, who contended that the introduction of interior measures, and was evidently the commencement of an anti-Irish legislation, although Ireland had shown itself perfectly quiescent and deserved no punishment. Referring at great length to the histories of the Union, and the administration of Irish affairs before and since that event, the hon. member drew from them materials for some vehement denunciation of the measure.

Mr. GRANTLEY BECKLEY rose only to repudiate, as an indignant Protestant, the accusations thrown out against the Catholics by Mr. Drummond, on whom

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it restored the charge of superstition; and, referring to Mr. Drummond's ridiculous Popish articles, retorted by charging that gentleman with being in the plot which was supposed to haunt Albury Park. He announced his intention to support the bill.

Lord CASTLECREAGH said that the measure was unsatisfactory to everybody. Ireland had loudly and almost unanimously declared against it. Considering it an irritating and annoying bill, he should vote against it.

Mr. A. HOPE argued upon the difficulty the supporters of the bill had in reconciling their tremendous denunciations of Rome with an approbation of so operative a measure. We were to be told that the Pope had twenty-two for it, and all the ablest arguments which could be adduced had been advanced upon the subject. He hoped the debate would now be concluded.

Mr. MOORE and Mr. SCULLY urged an adjournment, and declared that the Irish members had not been heard.

Sir GEORGE GREY said that fourteen Irish members had spoken on the matter for eleven hours and a half.

Mr. OSWALD wished to hear the Scottish supporters of the bill defend its introduction into Scotland.

Mr. BURKE wished to speak, but refused to do so before a jaded audience like that around him. Lord J. Russell should be met on a division or ten divisions for an adjournment.

Lord ARUNDEL and SURREY said that only seven Catholic members out of thirty-seven had spoken, and many others were anxious to do so.

Mr. REYNOLDS enumerated a long list of members who, he considered, ought to speak upon the question. Another reason for delay was, that he had already shamed Lord J. Russell out of a good part of his bill, and renewed delay might prove a further political effort.

The House then divided on the question of adjournment, when the numbers were—

For proceeding	...	...	...	...	414
For adjournment	...	...	...	...	64
Majority for proceeding	...	...	...	...	350

Mr. O'CONNELL then moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the House having expressed its opinion upon the subject, should not give it further trouble, but should assent to the adjournment.

Further discussion arose as to the time to which the debate should be adjourned, Government proposing that it should be adjourned until twelve next day (Tuesday), and the Irish members demanding that the hour should be the usual one, viz. five o'clock.

The House again divided, when the numbers were—

For adjournment until twelve	...	...	...	...	306
For adjournment until five	...	...	...	...	43
Majority for adjournment until twelve	...	...	...	...	263

Mr. COOPER urged Lord J. Russell to assent to the five o'clock proposal; that in such case, one would imagine the measure was a "coercion bill." (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL then agreed that the debate should be resumed at half-past four next day (Tuesday).—The House rose at two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The Bishop of Oxford called attention to the state of the Church in the Colonies, on which he considered something definite ought to be done by the Government.

Earl GREY confessed that some hypothetical difficulties existed, but no practical questions had yet arisen, and, before proceeding to legislate, recommended the completion of an inquiry which, he intimated, was already commenced in some of the colonial dependencies.

Lord MALMSEY presented several petitions remonstrating against the injustice of the present assessment for the poor-rates levied upon tithes and rent-charges. These petitions the noble Lord supported on behalf of the working classes.

Earl GREY said that the Government had no intention of introducing a bill upon the subject.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

In reply to Mr. Mullings, Sir G. GREY said that a bill on the subject of charitable trusts had been prepared by the Government, and would be brought into the other House immediately.

SALARY OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

Mr. WILLIAMS said, it had been stated that the office of Master of the Rolls was likely soon to become vacant; and he wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether, in filling it up, it was intended to make any reduction in the present salary of £7000.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he understood to say, that, when it was proposed to fill up the office, the salary should not be agreed to without the subject being brought under the consideration of Parliament.

In reply to Mr. Christopher, Mr. HAWKS said that the presence of Sir Emerson Tennent in this country arose from circumstances of a purely domestic character, that he had not been recalled, nor was his presence here in any way connected with any inquiry at present going on.

ECCLLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL.—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. HOBHOUSE, who argued that the Papal rescript inflicted no insult, and produced no aggression, that warranted legislative interference. He apprehended much injury from the scismatical debates which the subject had occasioned, fearing, especially, the handle that would be given to the scoffers against all religion.

Mr. FORTESCUE, in a maiden speech, dwelt upon the infelicitous scope that was given to the bill, just enough to irritate, and not enough to resist, rendering it as a measure impotent for good, but all powerful for evil. Acknowledging that the Papal act was an aggression upon the Church, he thought that the Church should not rely on the State for protection; and, proceeding to examine the measure as a piece of legislation, contended that it could not be made to work effectively.

Mr. O'CONNELL maintained that the bill was unjustifiable, and the debate had been a mine of exploded calumnies against the Catholic Church. He produced no aggression, that warranted legislative interference. He apprehended much injury from the scismatical debates which the subject had occasioned, fearing, especially, the handle that would be given to the scoffers against all religion.

Mr. FORTESCUE urged that the bill was an aggression upon the Church, and would entail new calamities of Chilian character. He then reiterated the allegation that the Pope had committed an aggression upon the rights of the Sovereign, and repeated the defence of the bill before the House, answering various points in the addresses of preceding speakers, some of whom he sought to convict of inconsistency as regarded the course they had taken in reference to the measure. He dwelt with great earnestness upon the domination claimed by the Pope, and upon the necessity of repressing it at the earliest opportunity. He denied that the bill was in any way hostile to the liberties of England to call a law which, in its name, was styled a "Bill for the protection of the Church," and which, in its substance, was nothing but a bill for the protection of the Pope, whenever anything occurred disastrous to him—menacing complaining farmers with the army, refractory constituencies with a new Reform Bill, and the enemies of Papal aggression with a civil war in Ireland. He announced that he should support the bill on the grounds assigned by Sir F. Thesiger, believing that the welfare of the Crown, of the Protestant establishment, and the interests of the Catholics themselves were involved in the question.

Sir G. GREY replied. He could not regret the recent act of the Pope which had evoked a grand Protestant spirit, and would call new calamities of Chilian character upon the country. He then reiterated the allegation that the Pope had committed an aggression upon the rights of the Sovereign, and repeated the defence of the bill before the House, answering various points in the addresses of preceding speakers, some of whom he sought to convict of inconsistency as regarded the course they had taken in reference to the measure. He dwelt with great earnestness upon the domination claimed by the Pope, and upon the necessity of repressing it at the earliest opportunity. He denied that the bill was in any way hostile to the liberties of England to call a law which, in its name, was styled a "Bill for the protection of the Church," and which, in its substance, was nothing but a bill for the protection of the Pope, whenever anything occurred disastrous to him—menacing complaining farmers with the army, refractory constituencies with a new Reform Bill, and the enemies of Papal aggression with a civil war in Ireland.

Mr. SCULLY opposed the bill, controverting the assertion that the Pope had committed any act of aggression.

Mr. HUMZ had watched with pleasure the progress of recent years, in which sectarian ascribed had become modified and governments deprived of an excuse for persecution. He therefore noted with the greater, so far the retrograde policy of the Ministry, who were about to undo the work of thirty years; although themselves born a child share in building the edifice of to-morrow.

Mr. HUMZ said he had sympathised with the political necessities which, he presumed, had compelled him thus to prepare employment beforehand for quiet spirits during the session. But he found no justification for the bill now before them, or for the speech by which it had been introduced by the Prime Minister, and he saw no proof that the rescript was an aggression. The establishment of the Catholic episcopacy had been urgently demanded by the English members of that faith, was currently talked of among others still more zealous to convert the system existing and prevalent in Ireland. It was childish folly to adopt such extreme measures, at this time of day, against so trivial an aggression. The bill would create many inconsistencies in Scotland, and many difficulties in Ireland.

Sir F. THESIGER remarked upon the opposite points from which the subject had been argued, on one side by those who saw in the Papal act an exercise of indefensible spiritual right, and on the other by those who viewed that act as an aggression upon the temporal power of the crown. As to the former, he contended that the latter position, he contended that the present measure raised no barrier against the aggression, nor provided any preventive of further mischief.

On the opposite side, again, he maintained that no explanation had been given of the alleged religious necessity which was said to have existed for the severe hierarchical changes effected by the Pope's rescript. He was forced to seek for other motives, and, after a brief historical survey of past transactions, inferred that these motives partook of a political and intrusted character, which demanded the subordination of the temporal power of the crown to the temporal power of the Pope.

Mr. LYNDHURST, from the date of the Revolution of 1688, he argued that the temporal power of the Pope in that country was at first absolutely prohibited, and had never since received a statutory permission. The appointment of such prelates in Ireland by the Pope was, therefore, as clearly an act of aggression as it was in England. Advertising then to the laws restraining the introduction of Papal bulls, he regretted the inconsiderate kindness which, since 1829, had removed all the penalties from those laws, and, by dismantling the fortifications of our maritime empire, had made the enemy to take advantage. But by ignoring all the long-established maxims provided by law, the new act of the Minister had done a great injury to the very cause it was designed to serve. He found in the terms of the rescript the assertion of a principle whose natural development would speedily lead to an universal dominion. The new episcopacy, it was alleged, would constitute a fresh barrier between the English Catholics and the Pope; but what advantage was that, if the religion itself arrogated its power in this country? Altogether, he concluded that the Minister, consistently with the maxims that induced him to prorogue the second and third clauses, must vote against his own bill, unless he admitted into the retained clause a series of exceptions so wide as to swamp the whole of the purport of the measure. For his

own part, he intended to vote for the second reading; partly because he thought legislation so necessary that he would accept even a minimum measure, but principally because he looked forward to the probability of getting it largely strengthened in committee.

Sir J. GRAHAM having corrected some dates which had been impugned, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed his astonishment at the boldness with which Sir F. Thesiger had repudiated the principles of restoration. Standing alone, as he (Mr. Gladstone) did, among the University members as an opponent to the bill, he could not, however, while consulting the highest interests of the Established Church, and the temporal power of the crown, consent to the bill, which, in his judgment, was calculated to injure the largest class of the subjects and their religious liberty. The true interests of the Church of England and Ireland were not to be promoted by pretending to place them between our fellow-subjects and complete religious equality. He confessed he had no fear for the freedom of the Queen, but he admitted that the position of the Church was one of difficulty—a difficulty, however, which could not be met by temporal legislation. He referred to the possibilities of Papal encroachment which had been so well founded by Lord J. Russell, and expressed his opinion that the dukes of Wellington and the Duke of Wellington had been

dispossessed of a Presbytery, and that the Pope had great influence in a country.

The language of a Pope and Cardinal had been unfortunate, and vain—any doubt unintentionally offensive, but still open to complaint; but was that a reason for visiting it upon those who were no parties to it? As to a breach of the law of nations, Lord J. Russell would greatly have disgraced himself had he written his Durham letter while believing that such a breach had been committed. And had the Pope really committed that wrong, Government would have been perfectly justified in sending an envoy to the Holy See to remonstrate.

Mr. HUMZ said that the Pope had no right to interfere in the temporal affairs of a foreign power. The bill contained no reference to this foreign power, but imposed penalties upon certain of her Majesty's subjects. And he argued that the bill was further incomplete, for we extended to certain Presbyterians and Wesleyans the right to what were virtually territorial titles, while we proposed to refuse it to the Catholics, so that the territorial claims of the Crown were only partially defended. Denying that this measure was a carrying out of the Act of 1829, he contended that a distinction between the temporal and spiritual powers of the Pope was necessary, and that the Pope, in his opinion, had no right to interfere in the temporal affairs of a foreign power.

Mr. HUMZ said that the Pope had no right to interfere in the temporal affairs of a foreign power, and gave us no claim to deprive them of the full exercise of their spiritual rights. Before interfering with functionaries appointed by the Pope, it must be shown that they were appointed for a temporal object. That was the real question before the House; and the limit of Parliamentary inquiry and interference was there. It was not enough to say that we were not satisfied of the necessity of their ecclesiastical appointments. Was it the Catholics' duty to satisfy us upon that point? Surely not, if religious liberty meant anything at all. And, if it did not, he could not conceive that the temporal bishops was a temporal duty. He then asserted the utter impossibility of preventing Catholics from obeying the canon law—observed that they repudiated the protection which the promoters of this bill had sought to force upon them, and insisted upon the unequal and unfair action of the supremacy principle, as now sought to be asserted. Next advertising to what he described as a most important part of the case, he stated, and cited a long series of authorities to prove that, ever since the Reformation, there had existed two distinct parties among the Catholics in England. The second party, or the party of the Papal Government, had been a party of revolution, and the party of the British Government, or the appointment of this diocesan hierarchy, while the regular clergy, in connexion with the Jesuits and the Cardinals, had always resisted such appointment. The moderate party had always striven for diocesan episcopacy, and the extreme party had always adhered to the vicars apostolic. The cause we were now taking, with a miniature penal law, tended to throw back the Catholics upon the Pope. The bill was a nullity as regarded the people of England, and a persecution of ecclesiastical rights against the Catholics. He then argued that the bill was a mere farce made of gaining them over. He refused to go on step backward in the enlightened course of legislation, not knowing how many retrograde steps he might, in consequence, be required to take. Demanding whether we were disposed, forgetting the function of England on the face of the earth, to spend the latter half of the nineteenth century in undoing what, with so much labour and pains, she had accomplished in the former, and, upon going up to Parliament to show the Pope and the Cardinals that England's principles, like those of Rome, were immutable, he concluded by declaring that the authority to which he belonged was sustained in this struggle by an sense of the justice of its cause.

Mr. DISRAELI denied that the Pope was a Prince of no great power, inasmuch as he possessed an army of one million priests, officered by a thousand bishops, and with archbishops who could be counted only by the score. Was this the power to be compared with Wesleyans and Scotch Dissenters? But, he said, this was a mere colourable argument, used by the last speaker, who in reality aimed much higher, and, in his opinion, was not to be despised. He then asserted that the Pope was a temporal master of the ecclesiastical functionaries, and that the temporal power of the Pope was nothing but a temporal master of the ecclesiastical functionaries.

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Government must be most anxious to put an end to these unwarrantable proceedings.

Earl GREY regretted that he had not been aware of the intention of the noble and learned Lord to bring this subject before the House. Had he been so, he would have placed himself in communication with his noble friend the Secretary for the Foreign Department, and his right honourable friend the Secretary for the Home Department, whose attention he knew had been directed to the subject, and who were anxiously watching their proceedings. He understood the Act of 1843, but he had not been able to inform the noble Lord that these powers were asked for and granted to enable him to carry on in that manner.

Earl GREY felt humiliatd in being called on in that manner by the noble Earl. (Loud cheers.) He thought, when he said the attention of his noble and right hon. friend had been directed to the subject, that their Lordships would understand that the Government distinctly disapproved of the proceedings to which the noble and learned Lord alluded.

THE CENSUS.

The Bishop of Oxford presented a petition from some of the clergy, requesting that they might not be forced to answer certain questions put to them in relation to the census.

COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL.

The report on the County Courts Extension Bill having been brought up, Lord BEAUMONT suggested that the Bill should be re-committed, as the amendment had been only that day put into his hands.

The Bill was then ordered to be re-committed, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A new writ was ordered for the county of Somerset, in the room of Sir Alexander Hood, deceased.

Mr. GRANTLEY BEEKELEY gave notice of a motion for continuing the differential duties on foreign and colonial sugars for five years longer.

DISTURBANCES IN THE COUNTY DOWN.

In answer to Mr. Roche, Sir W. SOMERVILLE said he had received a report of an alleged attack by the people upon the sheriff and constabulary who were employed in levying a distress upon some defaulting tenants. He would, if the report justified it, lay a copy of it upon the table.

STEAM TO INDIA.

Viscount JOURDAN then rose, pursuant to notice, to move for a committee to inquire into the question of steam communication between England and India; and to report whether any improvements may be made in the conduct of those communications, previous to the grant of a further contract to any company proposing to carry on that line. Likewise to consider the subject of steam communication, having for its object a line or lines connecting England, India, and Australia; and to report the most fitting mode in which such communication may be effected with due care to economy and public interest.

There were many considerations which induced him to bring this motion forward, and he had been induced to do so by the representations of the Indian and Oriental Company, which would expire in 1853, which would give the Government a further opportunity of changing or selecting a better mode of communication with India.

Earl GREY moved that the motion be referred to a committee to inquire into the subject.

Lord NAAS moved an amendment, for the purpose of directing the inquiries of the committee to an line of steam communication with Australia, in the first instance.

Mr. GLADSTONE objected to referring the discretion of the committee.

After some remarks from Mr. F. SCOTT, Mr. MACGREGOR, and Mr. ANDERSON, The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER admitted the importance of the subject, and advocated the propriety of leaving the discretion of the committee untrammelled.

Lord NAAS then withdrew his amendment, and the motion was agreed to.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. ANDERSON called the attention of the House to the differential duties levied on British goods imported into Spain, and moved that such additional duties should be levied on goods imported or exported in Spanish ships as would serve to counteract these differential duties.

The SPEAKER pointed out an inaccuracy in the motion, and suggested an alteration in its terms, which would fix the appointment of the committee for a future day. This having been assented to by Mr. ANDERSON,

Mr. MOPPERT seconded the motion, maintaining that it was no return to Protection principles, as the case was an exceptional one, and that they were bound to adopt such measures as would compel Spain to deal liberally with Great Britain.

Mr. LAMOUCHE admitted that Spain had, in an unfriendly manner, refused to enter into a fair commercial convention, but Lord PALMERSTON was at that moment engaged in remonstrances upon the subject; and, if these were not attended to, it might be requisite to come to the House of Commons for its sanction to a different course of action. He could assure the House the question would not be lost sight of by the Government, and he hoped the motion would not be pressed.

Mr. MILNER GIBSON hoped the motion would not be pressed.

Lord PALMERSTON believed the Government was opening its eyes to the impolicy of its restrictions on commerce, and the British Government was urging the question as strongly as possible in its negotiations.

Mr. BANKESS and Mr. WAWN supported the motion, and Mr. RICARDO and Mr. CARDWELL opposed it, suggesting that the question should be left in the hands of Lord PALMERSTON.

Mr. ANDERSON was contented to adopt that course; but the supporters of the motion would not consent to its withdrawal, and on division it was negatived by a majority of 98.

CHANCERY REFORM.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the better Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery. The noble Lord proceeded at some length to detail the amendments that had been made in the administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery, since the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor, in 1812. He enlarged upon the great increase of business which had been created by the changes made by the Vice-Chancellor, and called for a committee to take some of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, which he objected to, by the bill he proposed to introduce there would be more than one judge in the Court of Chancery to take some of the duties of the Lord Chancellor, and allow him to devote more attention to the higher portion of his office. He proposed to give the assistance of the Master of the Rolls and one of the Common Law Judges, who, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, might exercise his functions, whether in bankruptcy, lunacy, or other cases.

He proposed to transfer the Chancery business should be transferred to the Court of Chancery.

Mr. SPURGEON feared the proposition would not answer its intended purpose.

The Master of the Rolls would be obliged to shut up his own court in order to attend in the Court of Chancery.

He also objected to the transference of the church patronage of the Lord Chancellor to the First Minister of the Crown.

Some discussion ensued, in which Mr. R. H. LINDSEY, and the Attorney-General took part, after the leave which was given to bring in the bill; and the House, after disposing of the other business on the paper, adjourned.

RETIREMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

On Tuesday, the Rolls Court was greatly crowded, as it was understood, that Lord Langdale would take his leave of the Bar on that day.

At the close of the day's business, Mr. TURNER, on the part of the Bar practising in the Rolls Court, addressed his Lordship, expressing the great regret of the Bar that he had so long been absent from the Bar.

He said he had been absent from the Bar for so long, and had been compelled to give up his office for years.

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SKETCHES IN KAFFRARIA.



FINGOE WOMAN.

The southern portion of the great African continent which forms the Cape Colony and the adjacent territory of Kaffraria, has, of late, excited an unusual degree of interest in England, from the fact of the colonists having steadily and successfully resisted the attempts of the authorities of Downing-street to inflict upon them the curse of a criminal population; and, still more recently, by the outbreak of a fourth Kaffir war.

We this week present our readers with some additional illustrations, all of them portraits, taken by an officer who was for several years quartered in the Cape Colony; and we now proceed to give a brief description of the Colony and its inhabitants.

The Colony, properly so called, was originally settled by the Dutch, from whom it was taken by the English in 1806, since which time it might, under a more judicious system of management than that which the Colonial-Office has bestowed upon it, have become one of the most valuable acquisitions of the British Crown, instead of involving the mother country in an amount of expenditure more than commensurate with the advantages it has yielded.

The original extent of the colony was defined in 1778 by the Great Fish River; beyond which was the Kaffir territory, i.e., the Amatumbu Kaffirs. In 1779 the Amatumbu defined the boundary line as follows:—The Great Fish River from its mouth to Esterhazyen's Port; thence along the Kaga mountains to the Tarka mountains; thence to Bamboo's Berger; thence to the Zuri Berger, and to the Beacon at Zecoku River.

In 1819, Lord Charles Somerset, the then Governor, extended the boundary by the Keiskammie River, from the sea to the Chumi; along the Chumi to the Kat Berg; thence to the Winterberg, along the Zwart Kiel River; the streams running from the Chumi to the Kat Berg; thence to the Beacon at Zecoku River, to be considered Colonial, and all the eastern branches Kaffarian.

In 1823, under the Governorship of Sir Benjamin d'Urban, a further extension of territory took place, that officer fixing the line of demarcation as follows:—From the Great Kiel to the White Kiel; along the White Kiel to the Stormberger range of mountains. A portion of this territory was subsequently abandoned, and the boundary again altered, as follows:—Along the White Kiel River, from its mouth to the confluence of the Orange River, along the Kat Berg; thence from the Chumi to the Kat Berg; thence to the Winterberg Spruit; along the Zwart Kiel River to the confluence of the Stormberger Spruit; thence along the Stormberger to the Orange River, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, where the country is of that description as not to admit of military defence; the large tract of territory immediately beyond presenting little else than a succession of arid deserts, where but few inhabitants are met with save a scattered cluster of an occasional band of Kaffirs, intent only on plunder and the most savage forms of robbery.

The immediate neighbourhood of Cape Town is peopled by a mixed population, consisting of the descendants of the original Dutch settlers and English, the aboriginal population being Hottentot, but numbers of Malays, Fingoes, and Negroes are also located here.

The Hottentot Waggon-driver is exhibited in our Sketch, enjoying the luxury of a native pipe, without which he is seldom seen. One of the peculiar traits of this nation of the desert population is their habit of despatching their messengers in dress; thus our subject is seen in the cast-off clothes of a bandman belonging to a regiment of the line. His felt hat is surrounded by a wreath of ostrich feathers, bound together by a coloured cotton hand-

kerchief, serving the useful purpose of keeping his swarthy countenance free from the swarms of flies that would otherwise settle upon it. Thus equipped, with a band of oxen and some eighteen feet in length, to which is attached a thick of rhinoceros hide twenty feet long, he drives his unwieldy bullock-wagon, sometimes running beside his oxen, at others resting upon the foot-board of his wagon. It requires no small dexterity to use the waggoner's whip, which is wielded by both hands, and the report of which may be heard a mile off. Sandy plains, rocky knolls, and steep mountains seem alike indifferent to our Hottentot driver, who wends his way for days and nights together, taking care to outspan his oxen every three or four hours to give them rest and water. The average distance a bullock-wagon travels in a day is about twenty miles.

Another of our illustrations represents the ordinary *Hottentot of the Cape*. They are a more diminutive race than the Kaffirs and Fingoes, their height averaging less than five feet. Their complexion is a deep copper-colour: they are peaceable and industrious, and make excellent herdsmen, servants, and waggon-drivers: their great failing is a love of drink, to obtain which they frequently commit theft; but, notwithstanding this blot upon their moral character, the constant and valuable element in the defence of the colony being courageous and capable of enduring much fatigue, excellent horsemen, and enterprising a mortal aversion to the Kaffir race, the great enemies of the colonists.

The ranks of that efficient body of troops, the Cape Mounted Rifles, which has on many occasions in the present and former Kaffir wars distinguished itself, is entirely composed of Hottentots, who, under the able guidance of Major-General



TAMKOOIE MAN.

Somerset, have been brought to a state of the highest discipline, that would reflect credit upon any cavalry corps in her Majesty's service. The duties of this corps are of a most arduous nature, being detailed over an immense extent of country, and requiring the constant vigilance and the vigilance of the wily and insidious Kaffir. So strict is the discipline observed, that when on patrol duty neither officers nor men are permitted to indulge in smoking, not even during the cold nights, which, on the mountain portion of the frontier, are occasionally very severe; nor will a bivouac fire be permitted under any circumstances. During the day, the horses (excellent ones they are, capable of performing a journey of eighty miles per diem) are suffered to graze, under the care of a non-commissioned officer and guards, and at sun-set, or immediately previous, they are driven to head-quarters, where they are fed and groomed for the night.

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FINGOE HERDSWOMAN.

in fact, an utter outcast. They are the remains of eight powerful nations, who have been driven out of their country by the victorious Kaffirs. Five of these nations were destroyed by the cruel Maliwana, and the rest by the notorious Zoolu chief Chaka, or some of the tribes tributary to him.

Fingoe Herdsman.—This Portrait is illustrative of the general costume worn by the Fingoe women when engaged in herding the flock: a band of glass beads guards the head; a small wooden snuff-box is inserted through a puncture in the ear; and the sheep-skin, as usual, completes the dress. The Fingoe women are tall and robust, and, like the Kaffir women, capable of enduring great fatigue. They are, when necessary, a weight which would puzzle a London carriage to raise, and at Algoa Bay they carry passengers ashore through the surf in most excellent style.

The Tamkooie Kaffirs inhabit a large tract of country bordering on the eastern frontier, adjacent to that of the Amatola Kaffirs, and differ but slightly in their manners and customs from their neighbours. The same predatory habits, the same cunning, faithless, and cruel disposition, mark their character. The only difference is, that Tamkooie dress consists of a cotton handkerchief, a long spear, and a large shield, which is exchanged for the staple produce of their country, i.e., wool, hides, or horns. This is a tall, athletic race, residing in beehive-shaped huts, constructed of wattles and daub, having a small aperture at one side, which performs the threshold office of place for entrance, light, and ventilation; and in these rude habitations an entire family of eight or ten persons huddle together, with no other clothing than a coarse blanket or sheep-skin kares. A Kaffir village consists of an accumulation of these bee-hives, arranged in concentric circles, of the chief being larger than those outside, and placed in the centre of the village.

Next is *Hottentot Woman House-Servant*. The Hottentot women are strong and robust, hard-working and faithful servants, when kindly treated: they make good nurses, and perform with alacrity other domestic offices. The Sketch shows a servant of all work carrying a monkey, and an earthen vessel, containing water to drink, in which in order to ensure its being cool, is wrapped in a damp cloth, and hung up in a draught of air. To any one who has seen the intensity of an African sun, it is needless to dilate upon the luxury of a cool draught of water, and a cool, breezy air, which adds the finishing touch to the English's same rank, with the exception of the head-dress, which invariably consists of a cotton handkerchief folded in the form of a turban, which seldom comes off until it falls to pieces through constant wear. Such is their aversion to any approach to cleanliness, they have an unconquerable aversion to sleeping in the house of their employer, and generally pig together in a hut of their own construction. Their great amusement appears to consist in squatting upon the ground tailor-fashion, smoking, or playing upon the Jew's-harp, an instrument upon which they excel.



HOTTENTOT HOUSE-SERVANT.

The outposts are invariably established in a valley; but, as the Kaffirs do not possess artillery, this seeming error in a military point of view is of no importance, and a certain amount of shelter is thus obtained from the intense heat of the sun. Care is taken that all posts are established in the immediate neighbourhood of a drift, or ford, thus securing an essential advantage in an abundant supply of water, and affording facilities for intercepting any body of Kaffirs who might attempt to enter the colony. The service of the Hottentot is to the Cape Dragoons. The men are armed with a double-barrelled carbine, sabre and pistol, and, when on patrol duty, they wear, instead of the Oxford grey overalls, a more substantial material, composed of yellow buckskin; and their appearance is altogether highly picturesque and novel, their swarthy faces and thick lips contrasting strongly with their otherwise martial appearance.

Fingoe Woman deprived of her Children by the Kaffirs.—The history and condition of these people cannot but excite interest. It appears that "Fingoe" is not their natural appellation, but a term of reproach, signifying extreme poverty and misery—a being having no claim to justice, mercy, or even life



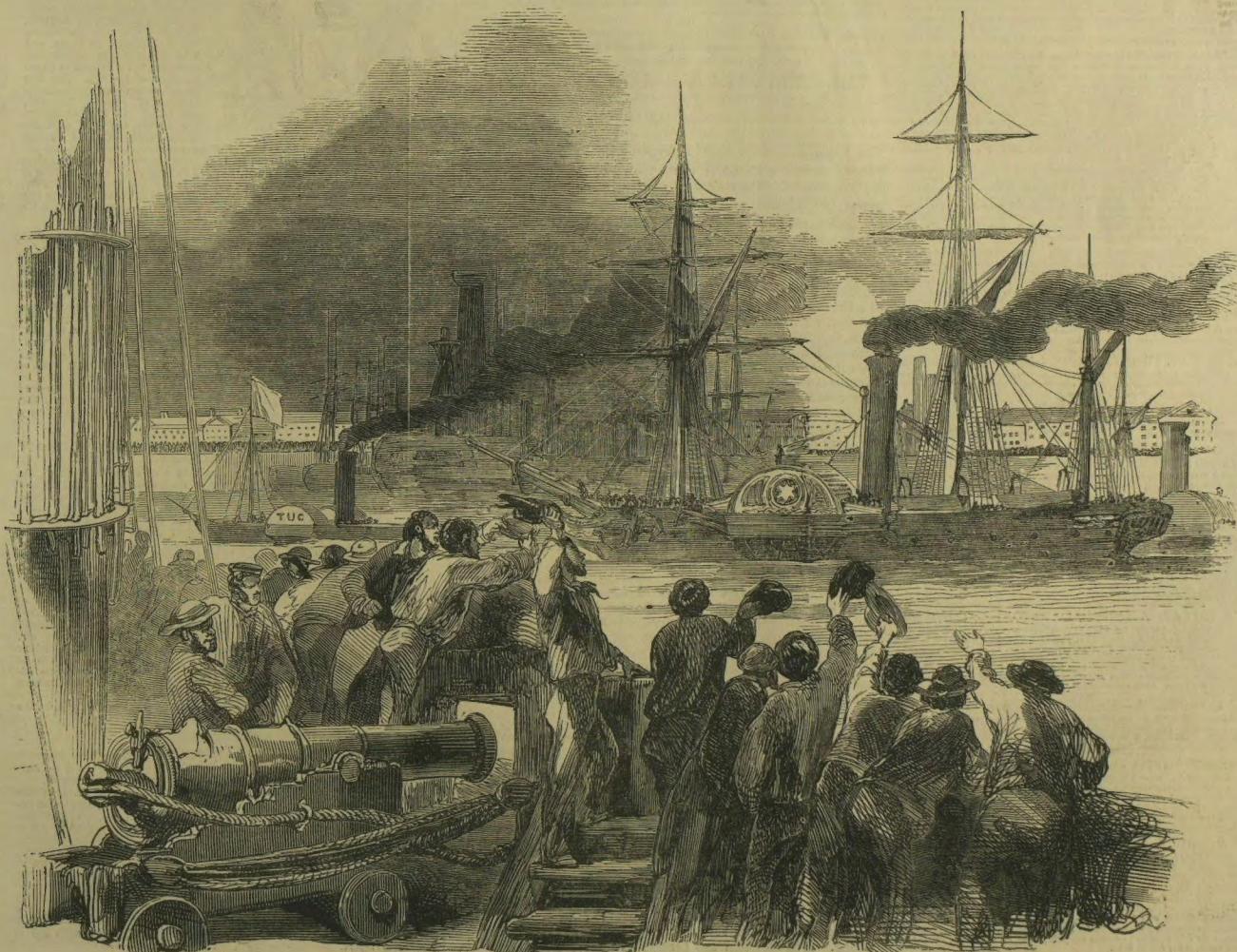
HOTTENTOT WAGGONER.



HOTTENTOT FROM SOMERSET.



THE "ST. LAWRENCE," IN SOUTHAMPTON DOCK.—UNLOADING GOODS FOR THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



DEPARTURE OF THE "SINGAPORE," WITH TROOPS FOR THE CAPE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)



"THE LODGE," TAUNTON.

of England, from which they have separated more on account of its discipline than its creed. The Family profess to believe as the Church of England believes. They are Trinitarians; they adopt the Apostles' Creed. Those amongst them who believe that Mr. Prince is the immortal God, as one of them is said to have believed, are regarded as crazy. Mr. Prince does not exact from them such surpassing credulity. They do every thing they say, for the glory of God, and consider that they glorify Him when they eat and drink. They make no difference between Sunday and other days. Connected, as several members of the Family have been, with the Church of England, the sect growing out of that, it is likely, just now, when a war of churches is raging, to excite some scandal; and the rival faith, which is accused in Parliament of having in its convents brothels or prisons, may possibly point to the Agapemone, and say in the language of Mrs. Nottidge, the mother of the three ladies, who, by God's command, married three of the brethren, that "these people live in the greatest sin and iniquity." While we must adopt the language of the Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury, on the occasion of the trial already referred to, and admit religion contains so many strange doctrines, "that all who entertain with sincerity any peculiar doctrine, however absurd that doctrine may appear to others, ought to be allowed to enjoy that opinion without interference," yet Protestants will not be able to prevent those whom they revile for strange creeds, particularly for their reverence of the ancient Pontiff of Rome, from turning on them, and pointing to the Agapemone and the belief in Mr. Prince as something more strange and startling than anything to be found in Popery. As the brethren took

three sisters and £18,000 out of one family, and persuaded a fourth sister to make over her property to Mr. Prince, it may seem doubtful whether the influence of other spiritual or pretended spiritual guides is not as great and as much exercised for merely mercenary ends as the spiritual influence of those gentlemen who say it is a virtue in ladies with large properties to renounce all the duties of a wife and a mother and bestow themselves and their fortunes on a convent or an infallible church.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P. FOR TAMWORTH.

THE subject of our memoir, eldest son of the late Sir Robert Peel, by Julia, youngest daughter of the late General Sir John Floyd, Bart., was born in London on the 4th May, 1822; and, in 1835, was sent to Harrow, which he left in 1840. Having spent a year in travelling on the Continent, he returned to England in 1841, entered Christchurch, Oxford, as a gentleman Commoner, took his degree in 1843, and, in the same year, was appointed by Lord Aberdeen (then Secretary for Foreign Affairs) attaché to the British Embassy at Madrid. Whilst holding this appointment, he accompanied Sir Henry Bulwer (now Minister at Washington) to Tangiers, and was present at its bombardment by the French fleet under Prince Joinville.

In 1845 he was depicted by Sir Henry Bulwer to Barcelona, and remained there during the entire period of the residence of the Queen of

Spain. In February, 1846, he returned to England; in the May of the same year was appointed Secretary to the British Legation in Switzerland; and in December, *Chargé d'Affaires*, an appointment which he held during the whole period of the Swiss war. In February, 1849, Sir Edward Lyons, previously British Minister at Athens, was appointed to the Swiss Cantons; and in January, 1850, Mr. Peel removed to Geneva, where he was residing when the news of his father's accident reached him. He immediately set out for England, but did not arrive until after the late Sir Robert's death.

Previous to the issue of the new writ for Tamworth, Sir Robert was invited to allow himself to be put in nomination, to which he consented but did not then present himself to the electors. The writ was issued in the July of 1850, he was returned without opposition, and took his seat in August, just before the prorogation of Parliament.

On the 29th of January he met his constituents at a public dinner at Tamworth, propounded the health of the Mayo, and afterwards, in returning thanks on his own account, mentioned that, although attained to an age when many men were practised in the discussion of political affairs, his pursuits and aims had lain in so different a direction that he had never before addressed any public assembly. He was now called upon for the first time to explain his opinions to a constituency who had, at that very time in the previous year, and often on former occasions, been charmed by the eloquence of his father, who was wont to explain to them the political views that were eagerly waited for throughout the country, and caught up in seasons of difficulty as sources of hope and strength. For himself, he felt that the responsibility conferred upon him by his seat in Parliament, his name and political connexions, called upon him to devote his utmost energies to the mastership of political questions. His convictions were of a Liberal tendency. He would conserve all that the wisdom of our ancestors and the prudence of modern statesmen had gathered, for our guidance, but would model all in consistency with the progress of calm and well-taught public opinion. He was opposed to measures of sweeping financial change, but would consult such wise and prudent economy in every branch of the public expenditure as should give the opportunity of removing all taxes oppressive to industry, or standing in the way of the sanitary improvement of the people, but always with due consideration of the dignity of the empire and contingencies, which could not be foreseen, but for which we should always be prepared. As to the prevalent religious zeal and animosity excited by the establishment and organisation of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England, he would not commit himself by the expression of



SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART., M.P. FOR TAMWORTH.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY KILBURN.

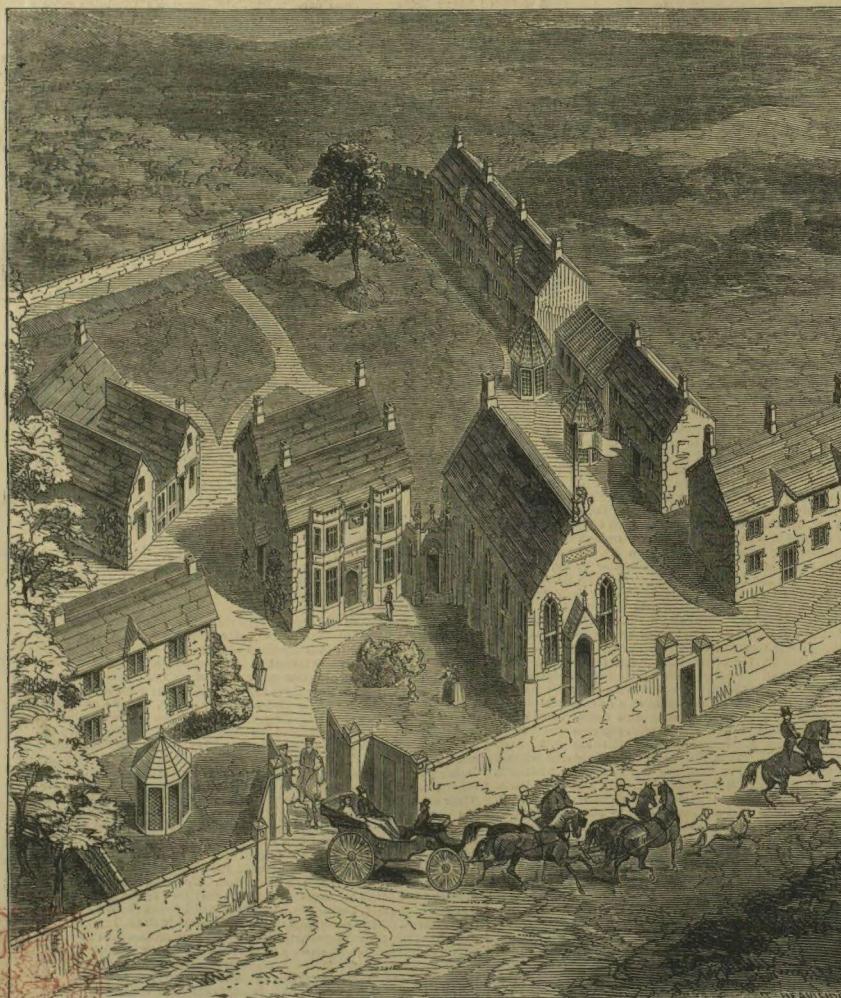
views he might afterwards see reasons to change; but he certainly did not feel such serious grounds of alarm as were generally expressed though he did believe that the occasion should stir up the dignitaries of the Protestant Church to more earnest spiritual superintendence than they had hitherto exercised over the interests committed to their charge.

But Sir Robert did not long leave his constituents in any doubt as to his opinions on the Papal Aggression. He made his maiden speech in the House of Commons on Friday, the 14th instant, in support of the Government measure, although regretting that it had been shorn of some of its stringency. He held religious toleration a sacred principle. Perfect freedom should be extended to all sects and classes of religious thinkers without distinction. The bill did not interfere with the legitimate enjoyment of religious liberty. It was asserted that the noble Lord at the head of the Government was forgetful of his antecedents and his party; but to him it seemed that he was not only best consulting the interests of his party, but, what was of far greater moment, of the country at large. Apart from its political influence, there was really nothing in the Papal Aggression at which to take alarm—a priest had but his vanity satisfied. As by touch of a haemophilic wand, Cardinal Wiseman had jumped forth in scarlet hat and hose, the gaudy trappings of a spiritual prince of an incoming see, Ireland, he thought, might have been omitted from the Bill on the fact that three-fourths of the people were Roman Catholics rendered the case different from England.

He found himself with deep regret opposed to Sir James Graham, to whom he bore a high political attachment, and to whom he looked up as called upon to occupy the place unhappily vacated, in the defence of those measures which had been gained by the country; but he could not view this question apart from its political intents. So far back as the reign of King John, he found Innocent III, nominating an archbishop to the see of Canterbury, placing the country under an interdict, prohibiting the subjects from rendering due homage to their Sovereign and finally most generously handing over England to the King of France, because John refused to recognise the bishop. The Farnese Pope Paul had promulgated a Bull asserting the Pope's authority, and excommunicating Henry in England. The same things could not be done now, but the same aggressive spirit was at work. Switzerland, the last retreat from the despotism of Europe, had been stirred to civil war, in which was spilled as gallant blood as ever warmed the hearts of patriots, by artful Jesuits and Papal political emissaries. It was with difficulty he could control his feelings in view of the iniquity and intolerance with which Rome fostered these dissensions, so as to preserve that rigid impartial observance which the noble Lord at the head of Foreign Affairs had absolutely imposed upon him. Rome, Naples, Florence were living proofs that with *Ca olic intole* rance there can be no civil liberty. "Better," said Gregory VII "Spain should belong to the Saracens, than not render homage to the Sovereign Pontiff." The course of Rome still flowed unchanged through the same channels of intolerance. He believed the recent aggression was the first step of an organised attempt to enslave the consciences, shackle the liberties, and shake the allegiance of the people, and he would therefore entreat the noble Lord at the head of the Government and the House, by timely legislation, to prevent the abuse from taking root, the fruits of which would inevitably endanger the safety of the State.

Throughout, Sir Robert Peel was listened to with marked attention and, on resuming his seat, was loudly cheered, and surrounded by members to offer their congratulations.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Kilburn.



"THE AGAPEMONE," AT CHARLINCHE, NEAR TAUNTON.



SCENE FROM THE NEW WATTEAU BALLET OF "L'ÎLE DES AMOURS."

OPENING OF HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

The interesting and attractive feature of the opening performance on the 22d inst., for the season 1851, was the first representation in this country of Mlle. Caroline Duprez. The character was *Lucia*. There were two strong incentives to hear the now aspirant for lyric glory: first, her extreme youthfulness—a *Lucia* of eighteen is rarely witnessed even by the most fervid opera-house frequenters; and, secondly, she is the daughter of one of the greatest tenors ever known on operatic boards. The house—which, by the way, has been thoroughly renovated, and looks again as bright and brilliant as when it was first decorated—was therefore crowded to excess; rank and fashion, art, science, and literature, were fully represented, and before the rising of the curtain no place was unoccupied. Except the reception awarded to Mr. Baile, on his entrance into the hushes of the opera, the buzz of conversation was scarcely interrupted by the harp solo was heard, which precedes the first entrance of the impious heroine of Scott's powerful tale as it was first performed. The scene became intense, and the trembling girl, the “prima donna” of the night, faced an English audience, and then burst forth the habitual welcome extended to a *débutante*. Nothing could be more prepossessing than Mlle. Caroline Duprez: rather under the middle height, her figure is symmetrical and elegant; and her face, with regular features, dark and full eyes, with even and arched eyebrows, and her luxuriant hair, dressed in the style of the period in which the novelist has fixed his mournful romance, are immediately pronounced to be undeniably beautiful for personal distinction and beauty. Her action was graceful, and a few moments of repose soon convinced the auditory that she was a vocalist of no ordinary stamp, to command their sympathies and ensure their enfrasage. In the cavatina, it was felt at once that she was thoroughly capable of executing every cadence she undertook—that there were no elaborated passages beyond her reach. This is a great gift for the singer, and a rare treat for the hearer, whose nerves are unstrung to such an extent by a break-down in the modern attempts at daring enunciation. The quality of Mlle. Caroline Duprez's organ is singular; her intonation is faultless. Her reading of the music is simple, carrying out the author's conception of his work. She is a subdued spirit in a doomed girl. This melancholy expression was observable in the subsequent duet with *Edgar*—the plighting of her faith was depicted with a prophetic dread of a fearful future. Although in the first act the indicative of art was apparent, there was ever and anon a flashing of the eye, indicative of intellectual appreciation of the attributes of the character. In the second act there was the same freedom from affectation: in the duet with the *Archduke* the utter dependency of the heroine on *Edgar* was portrayed without violence. In the marriage scene, the admission of her signature to the contract was made with the same touching feeling—there was no confection—no hysterics—but *Lucia* was presented under *Edgar's* influence, despairing and soul-subdued, but still a quiet victim amidst the raging elements of discord around her. In the mad scene of the last act the conception was still realized; the delirium was free from spasmodic convulsions and vaulting fests. The sweetness, delicacy, and pathos of the “Bride of Lammermoor” were well given for the first time. *Edgar* had deserved her, and her display of vocalisation with great tact for the concluding scenes. She then came out with a profusion of florid ornaments, taking distinct intervals in accomplishing elaborate and hazardous passages with astonishing ease. Her *fortissimo* is remarkably neat, pointed, and sparkling. When it is added, that, like her father, her phrasing is perfectly finished, and her declamation is distinct, clear, and emphatic, it may be conceived that the night's triumph for the gifted *débutante* was genuine and deserved. There are amateurs who can remember the *débuts* of Mrs. Mathews, and Victoria on these boards, but it may be doubted whether any one of these three artistes on their *débuts* could have given promise than Caroline Duprez. Genius on the stage is slow in expansion, but knows no limit in development. Mlle. Duprez has rare natural gifts; she has youth, beauty, and a fine soprano voice, of extensive compass, with a magnificent style; she has evidently been carefully trained; she has the valuable qualification of self-possession; and it is only now a question of time for the advent of greater physical force. In the meanwhile, her appearance in every new character will be of the highest interest. A new star has arisen, every phase in whose career will be anxiously watched, so completely does she surpass the amateur.

The new *ballet*, “*L'ile des Amours*,” will be an especial favourite during the season. Paul Taglioni has been singularly happy in his “conceits,” his groupings are full of grace and animation. The spectator might, with no inordinate stretch of the imagination, imagine himself in the days of Louis Quatorze, when Molire wrote plots for ballets, Lulli composed the music, and the grand Monarch himself danced in them with irresistible grace. As we have seen, Nadand, the leader of the *Amours*, is a man of great sense and character, and his *Amours* are solemn and dignified mimet school, with the modern galope and dances of action. Like Adolphe Adam, Nadand has written a fugue to the cage scene, indicative of the ins and outs of the subject. To the stately *dance noble* of the Court lady in opposed the piquant *dance pastorale* of the peasant girl, depicted with archness, fascination, and spirit by the graceful Amalia Ferraris. The Cupids are of a large growth; but, with their quivers, bows and arrows, and the most elegant choreographic groupings, are well worthy of the *Amours*. The *Amours* is the picture of the ballet, in Mr. Marshall's hands, is exquisitely beautiful; witness his charming bower of flowers, in which the “*Amours*” are imprisoned in their golden cage. There is enough of contrast in the costumes of the villagers, the Court beauties, and the ideal “*Loves of the island*,” and of stirring incident in the pantomime, to render the *ballet* a permanent source of attraction. The last scene is represented upon the preceding page.

On Tuesday night Mlle. Duprez made her second appearance in *Lucia*, and was encoreed throughout her performance. The cast of “*Gustavus*” to be produced this evening (Saturday), is not only strong in singers, but will be strengthened by the first appearance this season of the poetic *dame*, Carlotta Grisi, who will have a grand *pas* in the celebrated *bal masqué*. The first of the illustrations upon the preceding page is from the closing scene—the *Assassination of Gustavus* by the dagger of *Anders*.

A version of “*Gustavus*” was given at Covent Garden Theatre in 1832. The original plot was probably suggested by Mr. Pritchard, and a great portion of the drama was adapted to it by the limited operatic means then at the command of the management. It is now given in its entirety, and supported by the chief artistes of the theatre, both lyrical and choreographic. There are few operas which may compare with the variety of effects combined in this opera. The music unites the mystical, the tragical, and the gay; the story is peculiarly striking, from its historical truth and romantic colouring; the scenes at the fortune-teller's, the conspiracy, and the masked ball, with the assassination, may account for its world-wide popularity.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The opening performance of *Carlo* at Covent Garden Theatre has been definitely fixed for Thursday next, with Rosina's “*Spirimondo*.” Mme. Grisi will make her first appearance this season in her favourite character of the *Queen*; and Mlle. Angri's return to the establishment will be signalled by her delineation of *Aranea*. Signor Luigi Meli will replace Larivé in the part of *Idreno*; and Signor Salvatore's Foreign reputation will be first tested, in this country, in the arduous character of *Assur*, so long depicted by Tamurini. Tamurini and Mme. Castellan have arrived in town—the former from Russia, and the latter from Prussia. Mario is expected in a few days from Moscow.

ADELPHI.

The transition of Mr. Webster to the Haymarket stage has rendered a new venture necessary for this theatre. “*The Disowned*; or, Helen of the *Hurst*,” is the name of an original drama, written on the usual plan of Adelphi pieces, with an intense domestic interest, built up on the basis of social crime. The first two acts of the play were marvellously successful; but the length of the whole will render compression expedient, inasmuch as it excited disapprobation at the fall of the curtain. Mr. Hughes acted the principal part in a manner to command praise. *Horatio* is the victim of remorse for having got his wife reporting, the husband of a lover, and the *Disowned*—by way of stonewalling, becomes reconciled to her daughter, the *Helen of the *Hurst** (Miss Woolgar). The scenes of tenderness and remorse between these performers were powerfully interpreted, particularly the scene of the confession. One, also, between the pent-up criminal and *Colonel Wates* (Mr. C. J. Smith), the father of the widowed lady above alluded to, was depicted with great passion. This gentleman has a son, whom he disowns, *Leonard* (Mme. Celeste), whose West Indian blood rebels against the supposed debt of gratitude with which he is burdened, reporting, the husband of a lover, and the *Disowned*—by way of stonewalling, becomes reconciled to her daughter, the *Helen of the *Hurst** (Miss Woolgar). The scenes of tenderness and remorse between these performers were powerfully interpreted, particularly the scene of the confession. One, also, between the pent-up criminal and *Colonel Wates* (Mr. C. J. Smith), the father of the widowed lady above alluded to, was depicted with great passion. This gentleman has a son, whom he disowns, *Leonard* (Mme. 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THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The wild and wet weather of the last three weeks has tested the weakest points of the great Building; leakage has considerably prevailed; but, as the external painting progresses, and as notice is taken of the smallest drip, and a remedy immediately supplied, by caulking, putty, or paint, we, for our part, do not entertain the alarm, which they, who from the first, have "developed every fear" respecting the security, &c., of the Crystal Palace, have been raising in various quarters. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact that the Crystal Palace is to be answerable for every necessary repair, and the waterproofing of the land and walls may be considered under this head.

During the intervals of fine weather, gangs of painters, carrying their planks and scaffolding about with them, were engaged in stopping up the chinks, cracks, and holes in the fractured glass. It has been suggested that the external calico blinds should be removed, in order to be impeded by the rain; but this, I doubtless, will consider the Land Commissioners, who have little anxiety but that the edifice will thoroughly fail in the object for which it has been erected. The painting of the whole of the eastern portion, internally, is completed, and there remains but little on the western side. All adverse opinions of the suitability of the decorations by Mr. Owen Jones have certainly passed away.

The disagreements with the Foreign Commissioners, respecting increased accommodation, are now nearly all settled; and at the last interview between M. Salinier, of Paris, and the French exhibitors, at the Convention of the Arts, &c., at Paris, respecting the arrangement of the various parts in design and inventions, the period of the Exhibition, and other matters, satisfactory information was fully afforded and well received. Bohemia, Austria, and the Zollverein have received additional accommodation. But here let me reiterate, that it is imperatively necessary to have a large number of exhibitors in the Exposition, in order to make the exhibition a success. I do not see how we can be ready by the 1st of May; but, if the foreign countries, as I sincerely trust, are of our views, we shall be so, so that the exhibition will be a success.

There is a large organ, which will be shown in the upper gallery of the French collection, and, as the City of Paris may be present, for some, as well as some, the Town Hall, only, I say, "Over that you expose the show-music of France." The organ is very large, and, I suppose, thousands of spectators assembled to observe the effect of the music, as the playing notes may be heard in all parts, when it is given. The rehearsals of the organ will be a great attraction, and, I suppose, a great variety of organs will be shown. The organ and its various combinations from Toulouse reflect the highest credit on those who prepared them; I have previously given a list of these productions, but we may have some of that weapon, horse-trappings, blankets, and similar rarities, in every variety. Among the entries of articles which the Bey has sent over, is the "beauty's dress on leaving the bath." Of the Attic specimens, the illustrations of the mineral wealth and mechanical industry of the country are very various and curious; an extensive collection, in which a hundred body could be interested, about dead animals, consisting of a great variety of flowers as fresh as when it was last placed there. Other unusual goods, besides those brought by the St. Lawrence, are coming in. We have engraved in this week's Journal the unloading of the frigates as she lay in the Docks at Southampton. Some of the addresses on the packages are odd enough; one, containing a grain reaper from Illinois State, bore the inscription, in large characters, "For the London Fair."

The last impressions from abroad have included the following arrivals:—The *Telegraph*, from Liverpool, 1 package; the *Advertiser*, from London, 1 package; the *Advertiser*, from Liverpool, 1 package; the *Advertiser*, from London, 1 package; the *Advertiser*, from Liverpool, contents unknown; the *Kakao* from Trieste, a huge rock of marble; the *Antwerp*, from Antwerp, 30 packages; the *Miranda*, from Terceira, 1 case; the *Elbae*, from Rotterdam, 19 packages; the *Jem*, from Nassau, New Providence, 6 packages; the *Trion*, from Ostend, 1 package; the *City of London* from Dunkirk, 115 packages; the *John Bull*, from Hamburg, 95 packages; the *Magnet*, from Rotterdam, 1 package; and the *Prinz*, from Antwerp, 57 packages, consigned to the foreign consuls, agents, and other authorized persons in this country; and the ship *True Briton*, from Calcutta, has brought 239 packages of sundry articles consigned to the East India Company.

Our returns next week will give a summary of all the contributions received in the Building.

On our own side of the Building the preparations are as urgently advanced as we have previously remarked. The rails are laid for occupancy by the locomotives, and the locomotives of machinery have received free specimens of every variety and purpose, to show the mode of manufacture, and the use to which they are applied in the shape of steam, water, &c., pumping, and the use of brick, tile, &c. Part of a bay in the south side frontage is remarkable for the advanced arrangements to display Mr. Johnson's hardware collection. In two or three of the ground compartments specimens of plaster ceilings have been completed; walls and chimney-pieces, &c., in varieties are also beginning to appear. The Local Committee of Sheffield have from the first manifested a desire to interfere with the decisions and regulations of the Executive Committee, in the proposal to select the principal firm in their own town to supply the Building, and are aware of the interest of local jealousy; and their last resolution appears in the shape of a plan for the arrangement of their products, which could not be conceded to. A choice collection of drugs and chemical preparations will be arranged by the Pharmaceutical Society; but our most remarkable display, after our mechanical inventions, will be in the class of textile manufactures, which are to occupy not less than 10,741 square feet. The fittings from the cotton manufacture from the metropolis, Glasgow, Manchester, &c., are very complete; the cotton goods, and the cotton manufacture, are very conspicuous. Two specimens will be very attractive in the textile manufactures; and a trophy, consisting of the oak and straw specimens, will be arranged in the central avenue. The damasks and linens, in the flax and hemp department, from Belfast, Leeds, Derby, and London, are highly spoken of; the damask fittings are very complete. Irish potates will be highly represented. The hosiery trade, for glove trade, and the products of the Highlands of Scotland, are well prepared for Manchester, Glasgow, and the metropolis principally furnish the principal fabrics, the fittings for which are nearly completed. The leather trade, from the metropolis, Birmingham, Gloucester, &c., and Jersey slate; various pieces of furniture—one, a chandelier of wood oak, elaborately carved, representing the signature of Magna Charta, may be greatly commended; a gun, inlaid with gold and silver, is also remarkable; the barrels are fitted to the stock so as to serve for gun, pistol, or rifle.

Exhibitors sending in their Catalogues form must invariably forward the prices of production of their articles, where cost is to form an element for the consideration of the juries. Those who have not done so, must, despatch these particulars, as soon as possible, up to the 20th of next month, addressed to Mr. Buxley, at the Building, 12, Strand, London. The number of exhibitors, and the number of the class to which the productions belong, Catalogue forms have been received from more than 10,000 exhibitors; returns from above 3000 have yet to come in, principally from foreigners. The Executive Committee, in a special notice, especially recommend exhibitors not to delay forwarding their goods by wagons and carts until the closing day, namely, the 22nd of April, but to send them immediately. Agricultural and horticultural machines were to be deposited in the Building by the 20th. The selection for trial will be made by the Jury on the 1st of April, and the actual trial will commence on the 2nd.

Advises from St. Domingo announces a collection of articles from Hayti, prepared by Sir R. Schomburgk; specimens of native woods, starch, grain, &c., are among the productions.

Our lady readers will be glad to hear that the Executive Committee are arranging for floral decorations in several parts of the Building, to be provided by more than 100 florists and horticulturalists. The regulations, &c., respecting this very judicious addition to the sights of the Exhibition, will shortly appear by advertisement.

Amongst the gossip outside, we see, by the Birmingham trade notices, that the orders for brass bedsteads are at the present time extremely numerous. The lodging-house keepers of London are understood to be preparing with great energy ample sleeping accommodation for foreign visitors, and it must be admitted that metallic bedsteads will be the most suitable which can be provided. The best dressed and best made articles, it may be stated that the deportment, who were dressed in the style of the French at last week, have received an intimation that the Royal Household, and the Queen, when she comes to London, in the return of the Court to London, to the Strand, without horses, that, under the permission of the Queen, visitors to Hyde-park, during the exhibition, will be directed to the Birmingham, &c., station.

The following list of Foreign Commissioners and Agents, &c., which is critically correct, will be doubtless appreciated by many of our readers:—

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A FLAYER OF THREE MONTHS STANDING is wrong in both cases. I AM—Neither the rules of Chess nor of countries require that you should cry "Check" on attacking an adversary's Queen. II K—There is no apprehension of the players, as far as I can see, in the Tournament. II P—It is both too early, and it is not good to B to Q 8—(see 1st)

II K—Look it again, and you will find the move impracticable.

It is obvious made in three moves, by first playing Q to her 4th (ch), or R takes B (ch).

PIANO—By Little Neil, Seaton, Saltash, C. E. B., Bodmin, M. H. P. Finch, F. W. Pitt, are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 375, by T. H. of Hanover; R. S. L. of Hereford; Cape Town, the whole of the London Club, with an anonymous author, and the author of the London Club, with an anonymous author.

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EPIPOLE OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert, with a true appreciation of what is really benevolent and human, has condescended to become one of the patrons of the Royal National Institute for the Preservation of Ships.

All the best men of the unfortunate miners who perished in the Niths-hill Colliery explosion last week have been recovered. It is uncertain when the pit will again be worked, and the amount of compensation to be paid to the widows of the miners.

The public debt of Prussia, which bears interest amounts to 153 millions of thalers, to which must be added 833,000 thalers of provincial debt.

The Clothworkers' company of London, of which the Lord Mayor is a member, has liberally offered to give fifteen acres of building land, near the town of Colchester (Ireland), as a site for the erection of the proposed "Maggie College"; and also the munificent donation of £3000 in aid of the fund for building and endowment.

The unhappy criminals, Thomas Drury and Sarah Chesham, who at the late Chelmsford assizes were sentenced to death for the murder of the girl, Dorothy, by strangulation, the latter being over-exerted in that town at nine o'clock. In the presence of the Queen, the King admitted his guilt, but Chesham professed a strong innocence, though convicted on the closest evidence, which also proved she was well known in her neighbourhood as a profligate person.

Lord Dungarvan has withdrawn himself as a candidate for the representation of Somerset, vacated by the death of Sir A. Hood, on the ground of reluctance to take a course in the House of Commons, on the subject of Protection, proposed to that adopted by his grandfather, Lord Cork, in the House of Lords.

On Saturday the freedom of the city of Merchant Venturers was given to Mr. P. W. S. Miles, one of the members for the city of Bristol, in consideration of his services in the mercantile body of the port.

At Naples, the death of the Prince of Salerno, the King's uncle, took place on the 10th inst., at 7 P.M. The Prince of Salerno was born on the 2nd of July, 1790, and was, consequently, in his 61st year. He married Marie Clementine Françoise Josephine, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis I., on the 28th of July, 1816. He had left a daughter, Princess Marie Carolina Augusta, born on the 26th of July, 1820.

An explosion took place at Poynton, in Cheshire, on Saturday last, at the coal-pit belonging to the Right Hon. Lord Vernon, by which a number of the workmen were dreadfully burnt. One collier was taken out of the pit quite dead.

Another vessel (the second) is about to leave Hamburg with grants for the lands belonging to the Princess de Joinville, in the province of St. Catherine, in Brazil. The Prince has made a concession of land in very favourable conditions to the colonization society, which has leased shares of 1000 mares (1500 f.), and the holder of each share is to receive fifty acres (enough to cultivate by a family), and is, moreover, a share of the general profits.

The emigrants intend to found a town called Joinville.

The Hon. Frederick George Ellis, son of Lord Howard de Walden, is appointed an unpaid attaché to Her Majesty's Mission at Brussels.

Mr.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

THE ball season at Paris has terminated with the Pensioners' Ball of the old Civil List of Charles X. The principal novelties are the splendid preparations for the London season. Head-dress is particularly rich, by no means lacking lively colours and ornamented with gold, silver, and beads. We only speak here of fancy head-dress; for diamonds are always very much used for a rare and *recherche* purrse. Never have they been so well set as at the present day, both as regards elegance, lightness, and convenience. Thus, each night a lady may change the disposition of her brilliants: to-day she may form them into a band, like a diadem; to-morrow, a row of pins for the body of her dress; another time she can place them on a velvet necklace, and so forth.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

Fancy Head-dresses are made of lace, blond, silk, gold, or silver. Flowers of all kinds are also worn, and above all foliage of velvet and satin, deep shaded, enriched with white or gold beads, and gold or silver fruit. We have also seen a *coiffure* of gold blond, forming a small point at the top of the head, and ornamented on each side with a branch of green foliage and golden fruit in little flexible bunches.

Ball Dresses have nearly all two skirts, which are ornamented with a profusion of flounces, trimmed with ribbons or flowers, which follow the shade of the first or upper skirt; or they are used to raise it at the sides, or on one side only. We have also seen a dress of white net with two skirts, the first (the underneath) trimmed with two net flounces at the extremity with two gathers through the middle, and satin ribbon No. 4. On each of these flounces was a trimming of Brussels application lace, with a gather of ribbon at the top, of the same width as those of the ex-



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

tremity. The second skirt was trimmed at the bottom with two gathers of ribbon, and one lace flounce with a ribbon gathering at the top; the body, *à la Louis XV.*, was an intermixture of gathered ribbons and lace flounces.

Spring fashions are already setting in, though the shops do not yet fully exhibit their novelties. Capotes will be more in vogue than bonnets, their style allowing strapping, for which bonnets are not suited. We have seen capotes of taffeta, and ribbon applied like flounces as

ornaments to the crown; these ribbons are cut into teeth or plain, but with a narrow border of much brighter shade. We have also seen very pretty capotes covered with net, made of very lively coloured taffeta. The tops of all these bonnets are widened more than they are high; however, they are drawn near the bottom, and are quite closed.

Dresses, it is certain will be open in front and heart-shaped to the bottom of the waist. Low square-fronted chemisettes suit this kind of bodices, with breast-plates of embroidery and lace. At concours, many dresses are seen either with flounces or apron-shaped fronts; that is to say, the front breadth has a much richer pattern, and different from the other breadths of the skirt. This pattern is generally an immense bouquet, whose branches entwine to the top, diminishing in



PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

size; or there are two large columns of stripes, which form undulating wraiths.

Dresses of white or other ground of taffeta warped will be the fashion this spring for walking; however, we must wait for Longchamp, at the latter end of April, to decide the question.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Lace cap, trimmed with flowers without foliage. African velvet dress; body with Spanish basks or skirts cut out into teeth, trimmed with a small white lace, having at the top a small gathering of ribbon No. 3; the body trimmed with lace facing, edged with a gathering of ribbon: black velvet ribbon round the neck, fastened with a diamond buckle; bracelets the same. Bonnet of pink taffeta, very plain; and plain dress of Valencias, with festooned teeth. Small felt



EXPOSITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, IN THE PALAIS NATIONAL AT PARIS.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

bonnet, with bunch of ribbons; Nacarat velvet dress; trousers of cambrie muslin, with English embroidery; gaiters of black cloth; and mousquetaire pardessus of black cloth, trimmed with gimp or lace put on flat.

EXPOSITION OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, AT PARIS.

THIS Exposition usually takes place annually in the Louvre; but, owing to the repairs at that palace not being completed, the locality has been changed; and this year the novelties of French art have been exhibited in a temporary building provided for the purpose in the court-yard of that scene of so many vicissitudes—the Palais Cardinal, Royal, and at present National.

The collection contains specimens of the best works of the French modern school; and we are informed that during the present season we shall have the opportunity of seeing the more remarkable of these pictures in London; a Committee being now in course of formation in the metropolis with the object of giving to French and other Continental artists the same hospitable reception which has been so liberally accorded to the industrial world in the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park.

The accompanying Illustration shows one of the ground-floor saloons of the Paris Exhibition; in which, for the first time, is presented the happy combination of pictures and statues, reciprocally setting off their merits.

This portion of the Exhibition is admirably arranged, and may serve as a model for that neglected class of building, our galleries of art. The temporary barrack-like house was built in two months. The room contains but a small portion of the contributions of the French artists; for we find the catalogue to contain no fewer than 1664 names, whose productions amount to 3862, and fill 34 rooms and galleries contained in the immense building. The contributors are—painters, 1306; sculptors, 204; architects, 44; engravers, 78; lithographers, 32.

MDLLE. CAROLINE DUPREZ.

In the autumn of 1825, Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor" was first produced at the San Carlo, at Naples, *Edgaro* being sustained by the famed French tenor Duprez, for whom the part had been expressly composed, and *Lucia* by Mdlle. Tachinordi (now known as Madame Persiani); Signori Cosselli and Porli being *Enrico* and *Bidobert*. Soon after the production of this work, Duprez gave a dinner, at which Malibran (who was in the same company at San Carlo), Mdlle. Unger, Signor Cosselli, and other artists were present. In the midst of the dinner, a little girl some three years of age, without being asked, began to sing the well-known air from "Tancré," "Di tanti palpiti." The guests were thunderstruck at the excellent quality of her voice, and at her precision. They asked of Duprez—for it was his eldest daughter Caroline, who had thus sung in presence of such distinguished vocalists—how it was that she thus "came out" in the middle of a dinner; when he explained that it was her invariable custom to sing "Di tanti palpiti" when there was any particular dish she fancied on the table. And so it was, Caroline Duprez, born at Florence in 1822, during the period of Duprez's second visit to Italy, where he married a vocalist of that country, from her earliest infancy was passionately fond of music; and when Duprez, after his brilliant career in Italy, returned to Paris in 1827, to make his *début* at the Académie Royale, as *Arnoldo* in "William Tell," he took especial pains with the musical education of his gifted child. She was always delighted to be present at the Grand Opera, and it was in vain that her desires were checked by her parents. Whilst Duprez took charge of her tuition in singing, she studied harmony and accom-

paniment under M. A. Lecarpentier, and the piano under Mdlle. Marten. It was principally for his daughter that Duprez wrote his work "The Art of Singing." At the age of fourteen years she was enabled to conquer every vocal difficulty, and she was left to her own juvenile inspirations.

After Duprez had quitted the Académie Royale, the great scene of his triumph in "William Tell," "La Favorita," "La Juive," "Les Huguenots," "Robert le Diable," "Otello," &c., for twelve years, he determined to establish a dramatic singing-school, in order to promulgate the principles of that art of which he had been such an eloquent exponent. For this purpose he selected a certain number of pupils from the "Conservatoire," at which he was professor of singing; and, after he had trained the most intelligent in his class, he gave them the advantage of dramatic experience, having erected a private theatre at his residence. When the time arrived that he had

perfected a company for opera, he left Paris for a tour in the provinces. He was at Nantes, thus occupied with these pupils, when his wife joined by his wife and children, who were witnesses of the success of his experiment. Here Mdlle. Caroline's irresistible desire to sing on the stage induced her father to cultivate her talents, with the promise that he should make her *début* in due course. Last year he began a fresh tour with his pupils, six of whom now occupy prominent positions in Paris and London on lyric boards, namely, Mdlle. Mason, Mdlle. Poinsac, and M. Oswald, at the Grand Opera; Mdlle. Félix Miolan, at the Opéra Comique; Mdlle. Duprez and M. Balanchine, at Her Majesty's Theatre. Mdlle. Caroline Duprez sang for the first time in public at L'Île-Adam, where her father gave a concert for some inhabitants of a village near his country house, who had been burnt out. Her first appearance on a stage was at Geneva, about four months since, in the character of the "Princess Eudoxie," in Halévy's "Juive." Her preparations for the stage were concluded at Stuttgart (Württemberg), Nancy, &c.; and on the 9th of January last, she made her *début* in Paris, at the Théâtre des Italiens, having been engaged by Mr. Lumley, the director of that establishment as well as of Her Majesty's Theatre. Her father was the *Edgaro*, and her success was prodigious. In the same month she appeared as *Adina*, in Donizetti's "Elisir d'Amore," with the inimitable Lablache, Signori Ferranti and Calzolari, in the cast. She took her farewell of the Parisian *dilettanti* on the 10th inst., as *Desdemona*, in the third act of Rossini's "Otello," her father sustaining the Moor. On the 22d inst. she appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre: a notice of her triumphal *début* will be found elsewhere. This night she is announced for the part of *Oscar the Page*, in Scribe and Aubert's "Gustavus," an Italian adaptation of which will be heard for the first time in this country. It only remains to be recorded, leaving our Artist to afford some notion of the personal attractions of this young *débutante*, that she is highly accomplished, and that in private life, apart from the illusion of the stage she shines as an amiable and intellectual member of a most gifted family, adding intrinsic worth of heart to her excellence.

ORIGIN OF ST. ANDREW'S CROSS IN CONNECTION WITH SCOTLAND.—John Leslie, Bishop of Ross, reports that in the night before the battle between Athelstan, King of England, and Hungus, King of the Picts, a bright cross like that whereon St. Andrew suffered, appeared to Hungus, who, having obtained the victory, ever after bore that figure. This happened in 819.—*From Notes and Queries.*

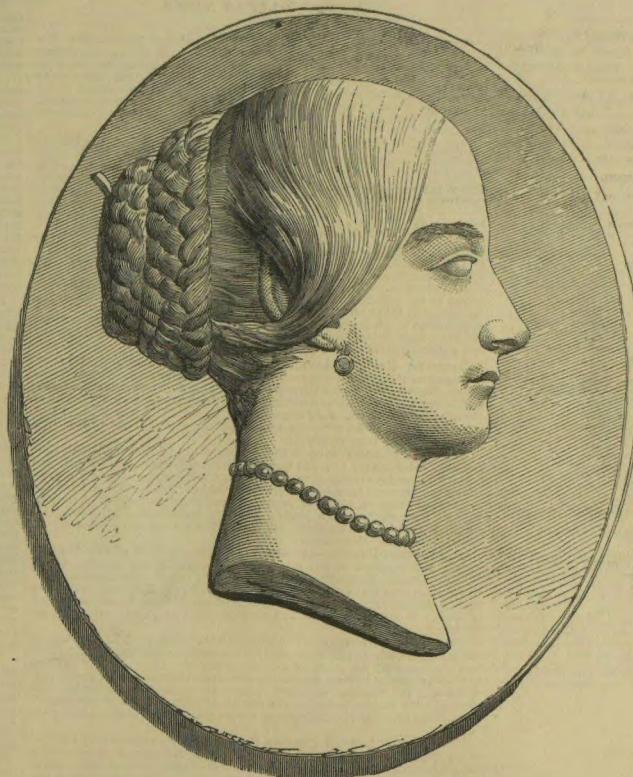
The *Lancet* continues its exposures of the adulterations practised in articles of food. Of 42 samples of mustard sent in by the public, 20 were found to be adulterated in the metropolis, and submitted to examination, the whole were found to be adulterated, and in every case the adulteration was the same in kind, varying only in degree, and consisted in the admixture of gennine mustard with immense quantities of wheaten flour, highly coloured with turmeric.

FINE ARTS.

"SAINT ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME."—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.

THE subject of this clever picture is thus told in the Catalogue.—On this day the Romans take their horses, oxen, &c. to the Church of St. Anthony (the patron Saint of animals), to have them blessed. The priest comes to the door of the church, and, after reading a prayer, sprinkles them with holy water. They give in return a few coppers, a candle, or some ornament for the altar of the Saint.

In the picture, the owner of the horse is just about to start for the church; his family are bidding him speed, and are in dancing spirits. The scene is altogether a very pleasing one, and spiritedly painted whilst it is full of reality.



MADEMOISELLE CAROLINE DUPREZ.



"SAINT ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME."—PAINTED BY G. H. THOMAS.—EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE CENSUS DAY.

The following extracts are taken from the instructions furnished to the enumerators, shewing the manner in which the Schedules should be filled up, prepared under the direction of one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:—

It is desirable not only that the return of the rank, profession, or occupation of every person in Great Britain should be complete and accurate, but also that the particulars should be entered on a uniform plan. The officer appointed to collect the return is requested to see in every case, before leaving the house, that the column for rank and occupation, as well as the rest of the householder's schedule, is correctly filled in conformity with the instructions he has received.

RANK, PROFESSION, OR OCCUPATION.

Persons of title or rank are to insert after their title, any high office they hold, or their profession, as—

Duke of _____ Lord-Lieutenant of _____ Stipendiary Magistrate Baron of the Exchequer Alderman, Grocer (Master, employing 10 men)

Officers of the Army, Navy, Marines, Artillery, on Half-pay; and Retired Civil Officers on the Superannuation List, are to be distinguished from those on full pay and in active service, as—

General (Half-pay) Lieutenant (Lt.) Private Soldier (on Furlough) Clerk, Audit-Officer (on Superannuation List) Major (Army) Captain (Army)

Clergymen and Ministers who return themselves " Clerk," " Clergyman," " Priest," will have to correct their Schedules to a full description, as—

Bishop of Chichester Wesley Minister of Hinde-street Chapel Curate of St. Andrew Presbyter Minister, Scotch Chapel Chaplain to Prison and Union Workhouse, St. Mary, Moorfields

St. Paul's, London; Conqueror M.P. M.D., Cantab (Consulting Physician) M.D., L.S.A., Lond. (Practising Apothecary)

Medical men should return their titles in the usual way:—

M.R.C.S., Lond.; Conqueror M.P. M.D., Cantab (Consulting Physician) M.D., L.S.A., Lond. (Practising Apothecary)

Graduates or others having diplomas, but not practising, should write " not practising" after their titles: those practising in medicine, surgery, midwifery, and pharmacy, may write either " in general practice," or " practising as surgeon, apothecary, and acupuncturist"; consulting surgeons, or consulting physicians who do not supply their patients with medicine, should state after their professional titles " in general practice" or " non-practising physician." The same rule will apply to seconchonians, dentists, opticians, and aurists. Surgeons and apothecaries who have open shops for the sale of drugs, should, after their titles, write " practising in medicine, and as chemists and druggists."

Professors, Teachers, Public Writers, Authors, and Scientific men should state the particular branch of Science or Literature which they teach or pursue. Thus:—

M.D., Professor of Chemistry, University College, London; M.A., Private Tutor, College, Oxford; Teacher of French Language; Teacher of Music and Singing; Teacher of Riding; Editor of the —

Where the cultivators of Science, Literature, and the Arts are also in Professions or Trades, the names of the latter should be added.

Merchants and Brokers.—The following vague and general terms are objectionable:—" Merchant," " Broker," " Merchant," " Clerk," " Commercial Lawyer." They should state the particular kind of business in which they are engaged, and the staple in which they deal, as—

Sir, Merchant; Surar Broker; Stock Jobber; Stock Broker; Banker (private firm); Banker (of a Joint Stock Bank); Manager of a Joint Stock Bank; Bearer; Banker's Clerk

Tea Broker's Clerk; Drapery Clerk; Commercial Traveller (in Drug trade); Drapery Merchant; Coal Merchant; Coal Dealer; Fish Merchant; Flax Stapler

Farmers.—The acres occupied by the farmer are to be stated, exclusive of hill, mountain, moor, marsh, or common land—the extent of which used by the farmer should be separately stated. The number of labourers returned should include wagoners, shepherds, and all kinds of workmen employed on the farm, whether they sleep in the house or not; and when boys and girls are employed, their number should be separately given. As—

Farmers of 220 acres, employing 11 labourers; Farmers of 163 acres, employing 10 labourers; Farmers of 41 acres, employing 11 and 1 out-door labourer, with a boy.

The male and female farm servants who sleep in the house will be entered on the Household Schedule, and their particular employments, as wagoner, dairy-maid, &c., inserted in the column headed "Occupation."

In Trades where women of boys and girls are employed, the number of each class should be separately given. Where the number of a manufacturing or mercantile firm, the entry should be after this form:—" Cotton manufacturer, 3, employing 812 men, 273 women, 35 boys, and 272 girls."

Baker (Master, employing 4 men, 3 women); Shoemaker (Master, employing 15 men, 3 women);

Workers in Mines or Manufactures to be returned as:—

Copper Miner; Copper Refiner; Anger-maker; Hammer-maker; Saw-maker; Engine-worker

Engine-worker; Cotton-silversmith; Wool-roller; Watch-maker; Watch-jeweller

" Miner," " Thrower," " Rover," " Silverer," and other entries of the sort are indefinite, and should be entered with the proper addition, as " Iron-miner," " Wood-roller," &c.

Messengers, Porters, Labourers, and Servants, to be described according to the place and nature of their employment, as:—

Queen's Messenger; Messenger (Civil Service); Coat-servant; Ticket Porter; Fellow-ship Porter; Dog-porter; Railway Labourer; Agricultural Labourer

Mercy " Messenger," " Porter," " Labourer," and other entries of the sort are indefinite, and should be entered with the proper addition, as " Iron-miner," " Wood-roller," &c.

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Mercy " Messenger," " Porter," " Labourer," and other entries of the sort are indefinite, and should be entered with the proper addition, as " Iron-miner," " Wood-roller," &c.

Persons following no profession, but living on their property; and also persons of advanced age, who have retired from business, to be entered.—Retired Silk-merchant; " Retired Watchmaker;"

Landed Proprietor; Proprietor of a Copper-mine; Proprietor of Houses

Persons of this class often return themselves " Esquire," " Gentleman," " Independent." These titles are, in most cases, quite correctly taken; but the additional particulars here asked for are required to make the return of persons complete.

All persons to be returned as:—

Fauper (Agricultural Labourer); Fauper (Boat and Shoemaker);

" Hawkers," " Pedlars," " Costermongers," should be returned under these names; with the addition of the particular branch of business which they follow.

Women and Children:—

Countess of _____; Peasant; Landed Proprietor; Milliner; Nurse; Servant; Lodging-house Keeper; Schoolmaster; Dressmaker (Apprentice);

The rules which have been laid down for the return of the rank and profession of man, apply generally to all women in business, or following specific occupations. The occupations of the mistresses of families and ladies engaged in domestic duties are not expressed, as they are well understood. But the information under this head should be made as full and exact as possible.

All persons resident in Great Britain up to 12 o'clock at night of Sunday the 26th inst.—including those away from their homes in pleasure or business, but who return in the morning—should be entered in the Householder's Schedule by the head of the family. An individual lodger may be returned in a separate Schedule.

In the final instructions, the enumerators are desired to treat the whole of the Returns as of a confidential character, and not to allow them to be examined by unauthorized persons for any purpose whatever.

A letter dated 17th Inst. from the Registrar-General, addressed to each of the registrars, says: "I have the pleasure to convey to you the instructions issued by the Society for the Census for the 1st April, 1851. These instructions direct you to instruct each enumerator in your district to inform all persons with whom the census and school forms are left, that they are not compelled by the Act for taking the Census to fill up the particulars in those forms, and that they will not be liable to penalties for refusing to do so. It will be the duty of the enumerators to collect those forms on the 31st of March, and merely record the facts voluntarily furnished. If the returns are not already filled in by the parties with whom they are left, it must, however, be distinctly understood, that all the penalties of the Act apply to persons who refuse to give correct information respecting the particulars in the Householder's Schedule."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, MARCH, 1851.—Many newspapers addressed in Australia, New Zealand, and the United States of America, having been recently detained at this office, in consequence of the postage due for their conveyance not having been paid, it had become necessary to call attention to the regulation under which a postage of one penny, either in money or by stamp, must be paid in advance upon each newspaper sent to those countries, and to point out that, unless such postage be paid, the newspapers cannot be forwarded.

CAMBRIDGE MILITARY ASYLUM.—It is understood that the executive committee appointed to carry out this design in memory of the late illustrious Prince, are about erecting an asylum for 40 widows of British soldiers at Kew, and with the intention of erecting another for 40 widows of British sailors at least, and of a number of pensioners of the Royal Navy.

A number of regiments and staff departments have marked their approval of this institution by handsome subscriptions; and there is very little doubt that every regiment in the army and abroad will come forward with contributions in aid of the asylum.

BANK OF ENGLAND LIBRARY AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—On Friday, the 21st, a highly interesting lecture on antiferous deposits was delivered, gratuitously, by Edw. Brayley, Jun., Esq., in the reading-room of the above institution. Henry James Prescott, Esq., the governor, presided, supported by the principal officers of the Bank. The room was crowded by the members, and the presence of ladies added to the interest of the meeting. The great success of this association should stimulate other establishments to afford like advantages to the numerous body who would gladly avail themselves of such opportunities of relaxation and intellectual advancement.

LIBRARY FOR POOR CHILDREN.—A lecture and demonstration by the members of this association took place, on Wednesday evening, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of advocating the principles of Mr. Locke King's recent motion, and forwarding, as far as possible, the efforts of the friends of parliamentary reform. Sir Joshua Walmsley, M.P., took the chair. Resolutions in favour of an extension of the suffrage and the principles of free trade were passed unanimously.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW-TAX.—A meeting of metropolitan delegates, for obtaining the total and unconditional repeal of the Window-tax, was held on Wednesday evening at the Marylebone Court House, "to take into effect the measures in action for the removal of the above object."

A number of delegations, including representatives from the parishes of St. Luke's, St. Pancras, St. Anne's, Soho, St. James's, Westminster; St. Giles's, St. Luke's, Old-street; and St. Mary, Islington. There were also present Sir B. Hall, M.P., and Mr. Mowatt, M.P.

ST. PANCRAS PARISH.—A meeting of the members of the Central Parochial Association of this parish took place on Tuesday evening, at the Hawarden Castle, Gower-place, Enston-square, to consider the nomination of vestrymen for the next election, previous to holding public meetings on the subject. There were forty-five vacancies to be filled up, of which five are occasioned by deaths or non-qualification, and forty in place of those who go out by rotation.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.—The quarterly meeting of the governors of this institution was held on Wednesday, in the board-room of the hospital. The business transacted was chiefly of a routine character. The number of children now in the hospital is about 500, and their general condition is in all respects satisfactory. The financial statement submitted showed—receipts for the past year, £1,116,928 11d., including the sale of £100 stock; and disbursements, £1,114,628 8d. The annual dinner of the governors of the hospital takes place in May.

THE CITY OF LONDON PENSION SOCIETY.—The anniversary festival in aid of the funds of this society, established for the purpose of providing a permanent relief in monthly pensions to decayed artisans, mechanics, manufacturers, tradesmen, and the widows of such persons, above sixty years of age, took place on Wednesday evening at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. B. C. Babbell, M.P., in the chair. The cloth having been removed, at the conclusion of an excellent dinner, the chairman proposed the usual loyal toasts, and after them, " Prosperity to the Society." He commented on the utility of the society, and the services rendered by its members, not especially in the economy of its administration, and the almost entire appropriation of its funds to the direct purpose of its supporters. Since its institution in 1818 it has been the means of granting permanent relief in old age to no less than 879 poor pensioners, and the amount distributed in monthly pensions up to the audit of 1850 has been £56,214 13s. Subscriptions to a large amount, upwards of £500, were received before the company dispersed. Music and singing intervened between the speeches and ladies in large numbers attended.

THE EAST LONDON SEAMEN'S SOCIETY.—A general meeting of the corporation of this society was held on Tuesday evening at the offices, 28, Birch-lane, Cornhill; Mr. George Lindley in the chair. It appeared, from the report, that the receipts during the past year, including a balance of £2813 15s. 10d., amounted to £24,490 17s. 4d., and the expenditure to £23,556 6s. 9d., leaving a balance of £934 10s. 1d. Receivers for the out-ports of Caravon, and Coleraine and Cork were appointed.

GENERAL COMMISSION, SHIP LOAN, AND INSURANCE COMPANY.—On Wednesday, the first meeting to settle the list of contributors brought in by Mr. Hutton, the chief manager, was held before Mr. St. John Horne, Esq., M.P., a member of the French embassy, and the official manager, who stated that the company was established in 1846, for the general purposes of marine insurance, but became embarrassed in 1848. Mr. Paitson, solicitor to the company, on being called to produce the deed, declined to do so, unless the man he alleged he had on it was first paid. His Honor said he could not compel him, but directed the official manager to appeal to the Court upon the question. Several alleged shareholders, on being called, deposed that the signatures to their names on the deed were forgeries, and the attesting witnesses to the document failing to relate this, their cases were directed to stand over. Mr. J. L. Barnard, one of the attesting witnesses and a director, was placed on the list for 350 shares. The case of Mr. Dunn, the barrister, a transfer of 30 shares, was adjourned.

THE LONDON SEAMEN AND THE MERCANTILE MARINE ACT.—The scene of the port of London held a crowded meeting on Tuesday night, at the Temperance Hall, Princes-square, Ratcliffe-highway, for the purpose of agitating against the new Mercantile Marine Act, at which there were present delegates from Liverpool, Hull, Shields, and other ports. The seamen were urged by the speakers to consider the act, and to ascertain whether they could be shipped in a box, which would be placed in the hold under proper care, as a guarantee that they would all aid in redressing their grievances. Other ports were ready to do likewise, and it was stated that in the north they could be collected in two hours. It was also suggested that delegates should be sent to Southampton to solicit the co-operation of the mariners of that port, more especially those employed in the mail service. Mr. Neale, who had forwarded a letter to Lord John Russell, detailing the grievances of the seamen, and the effect of the new act, was called to speak, and acknowledged the receipt of the letter of complaint. Three clerks were then given for the Queen, and arrangements were made for holding meetings at Poplar and Rotherhithe, and the forming of a procession through the streets in order to bring their complaints more fully before the public, the meeting broke up.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—A public meeting of the supporters of this movement took place on Thursday evening, at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; H. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report stated that it was two years since the central board had met their constituents, and that the movement had been suspended for a year with respect to also the numerous meetings held by the local committees, which had been productive of the greatest benefit to their cause. The meetings of the society had been eminently successful, and many converts to the movement had been made in their favour. The report was adopted, and the meeting was addressed by the chairman and several other gentlemen, on the various evils arising from the prejudicial system of late hours. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the business of the meeting.

THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE JOINT-STOCK BANK.—On Wednesday, in the Old Mayor-hall, the case of the Queen of Portugal, and the London Joint-Stock Bank, for the recovery of a large sum, amounting, with interest, to £12,000, alleged to have been appropriated by the Government so long since as the year 1834. The verdict of the Jury in each instance was against the claim of the plaintiff, the money in the hands of M. de Brito being held by him, not on account of the Portuguese Government, but as specially due to the bidders.

PAUPER DUTIES.—A numerous delegation of members of Parliament, consisting chiefly of Irish representatives, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at his official residence in Downing-street, on Saturday, for the purpose of pressing upon his attention the expediency of abolishing the present duties on paper. Amongst the members in attendance were Lord Bernard, Lord Nass, Messrs. Reynolds, Grogan, Burke, Roche, Onsley Higgins, Keogh, McCullagh, Jenkins, Gould, Keating, Fagan (Cork), Fagan (Wexford), Cowan, Magan, O'Gorman, Malton, &c. Several paper manufacturers were also present. Mr. Reynolds, Lord Bernard, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Cameron, and others addressed the Chancellor, gentleman, and Sir Charles Wood said that he would pay every attention to the subject, but he could not at present pledge himself to any particular course.

Mr. Wyatt, jun., has completed an equestrian statue of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, which forms a companion statue to that of his Majesty lately executed by him. The Prince is seated on a horse, not of large size, but of very spirited character. The likeness to his Royal Highness is striking, and the work is in most respects of high character, and particularly careful and accurate in the delineation of the details. Both these equestrian statues are in the possession of the Crystal Palace.

REDUCTION OF FEES IN CHANCERY.—An order has just appeared, signed by Lord Truro, abolishing certain fees heretofore payable in Chancery, and reducing others.

FIRES AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fire broke out early on Wednesday morning in the first floor of No. 21, John-street, New Kent-road, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Potts. When the firemen forced open the room they discovered the lifeless bodies of the before-named inmates, almost as black as coal; and every article of furniture in the place consumed. The fire had evidently been burning for some time before it was discovered. Another fire broke out in the dock-yard of the Grand Junction Canal Company, City-road. The flames spread rapidly, and committed sad havoc before they were extinguished.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMENDMENT OF THE LAW.—This society held a meeting on Monday evening, at their rooms, 21, Regent-street, to consider the report of the committee on the law of patents, and to receive suggestions on the subject; M. D. Hill, Esq., Q.C., in the chair. Frederic Hill, Esq., a member of the committee, read a paper on the subject of patents, and the amendment, stated that the committee had sent a copy of the report to all the associations connected with inventions and patents, and to the various Chambers of Commerce. From Liverpool they had received an answer, stating that they were not then prepared to pass an opinion on the subject; from some places they had received no answer; but from several of those bodies, especially the one which they considered the master grievance of the law, the expense of obtaining a patent, but they wished to draw attention to the subject. The society proposed that patentees should have the power of assigning a patent without limitation of the assignees; to this the Manchester chamber objected. Mr. Hill proposed that the report be referred to a committee for consideration. Mr. Ayton suggested that investigation should precede the grant of a patent, which should afterwards be made public, and that the patent should be registered in a county court. Some gentlemen present as visitors next addressed the meeting, and the consideration of the question was adjourned to April 14.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—On Monday, the committee of this society assembled at No. 75, Newman-street, Oxford-street, to receive a report of the proceedings of the past year, and to open the house as a House of Industry for distressed sempstresses, a lady having taken the house, and made herself personally responsible for the rent. The chair was taken by Mr. G. H. Ayton, M.P., and the report was read. The committee had met with great success in the practical object of the society. Upwards of 800 sempstresses had been registered, and the numerous applications from houses of business had rendered it necessary to advertise repeatedly for more hands. 150 of the leading houses in the metropolis had, in writing, declared their readiness to co-operate with the association. 35 females had been engaged as domestics in private families, and in all cases, except one, most satisfactory accounts had been received. The society regretted that the system of becoming security for work placed in the hands of deserving females had been discontinued. The report was read, and the committee adjourned to consider the disbursements of the funds, and to receive a report from the manager of the society, who took home her own work, made out her own bill, and received the full pay for her labour. Owing to the want of funds, the desirable object of paying premiums with poor orphans for improvement had been very limited; but one gentleman had undertaken to arrange for the instruction of fifty, and a lady for twenty, and it was hoped that this would stimulate others to like conduct. In consequence of a visit from a deputation, soliciting the discontinuance of prison labour at wages, the Home Secretary had given immediate directions to the end. The principle of prison labour, and the wages paid to the inmates, had adopted the views of the society. The cost of labour was consequently placed in the labour market. This must raise the price of charity, thereby encouraging sempresses to live by their own industry. The report was unanimously adopted, and a vote of thanks awarded to the lady who had undertaken the responsibility of the new establishment.

MR. BENNETT'S FAREWELL SERMON.—On Sunday the church of St. Barnabas was crowded to excess, for the purpose of hearing the sermon in which it was understood, the Rev. Mr. Bennett intended to take a final leave of every man unto his own house." In the course of the sermon he alluded in feeling terms to the divided condition of the Church, and to the perils with which she was beset, and lamented that the great work in which they had been engaged was now destroyed. He urged perseverance in the truth, and a strict adherence to the teaching of the Church. In the evening the church was again open, and Mr. Bennett preached another sermon to an equally crowded audience, in which he alluded to the present state of the church, and the importance of the established services of that church—three daily services of great beauty, eucharistic offering of the Lord's body in one of the churches weekly, and in the other in the daily. There had been full intercourse between priests and people in spiritual things, and good and benevolent plans carried out, some of which they knew, and some they never had heard of, and never would hear of—of their memories would supply what it would be unbecoming in him to add. The Rev. gentleman was greatly affected during the delivery of his sermon, which he had prepared with care, and the anxiety of the audience was evident. The crowd, many of whom manifested deep sympathy with their retiring pastor, and lingered behind to bid him once a hearty farewell. It is said that great alterations are to be made forthwith in the chancel of St. Barnabas.

ST. PETER'S, SPEELEY.—On Thursday evening, the 20th inst., was presented, from the congregation of St. Peter's, to the Rev. Thomas James Rowell, M.A., the worthy incumbent of St. Peter's, a splendid testimonial of respect, consisting of an elaborately wrought silver tea-kettle; a copy of Bishop Jebb's works, 22 vols., splendidly bound; and an elegant work-table for Mrs. Rowell. The presentation took place in the National School-room, before a large company of the parishioners, who were addressed by several gentlemen in confirmation of the high merits of the excellent incumbent.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A lecture has just been delivered at this place, on the cultivation of flax, by T. Beale Browne, Esq., who is well known as one of the largest flax growers in this country. His observations were confined very judiciously to the advantages of employing land for the purpose, and he showed clearly that much of the surplus labouring population might reap benefits, from which the mere routine of general agriculture could not hold out hopes.

SALE OF THE COPYRIGHTS OF THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.—On Wednesday evening the copyrights of the works of Sir Walter Scott, with the steel plates, woodcuts, and copper plates attached to them, were sold at auction by Mr. Hodges, at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill. The property was in the possession of the trustees of the late Robert Cadell, publisher, and comprised the novels, poetry, and prose writings of Sir Walter, with the "Life" by Lockhart, as published in the various editions of these works, from June, 1829, to the present time. The whole of the copyrights, &c., were offered for sale in one lot, the purchaser to be compelled to pay the entire of the printed stock now in his possession, the amount to be paid being £10,000, and if the property should not be disposed of in one lot, on which the vendor might insist, in certain terms, it was to be divided into various lots. Amongst the bidders were Messrs. Longman, Mr. Virtue, and Mr. Boyd (of the firm of Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh), and the largest amount offered was £14,500. These terms not being accepted, the whole was accepted by Mr. James Mylne, the agent of the "vendors," and there was no division into lots as was originally intended.

MR. HOLDFORD'S MANSION.—Mr. Holdford, whose mansion, at the Regent's Park, was broken into, when a crew of a desperate nature took place, has recently returned from America, and has given £2000 to the police and others employed in connection with the burglary, in addition to what he paid before his removal. He has also rewarded Mr. Paul, the butler, and the rest of the servants who so bravely conducted themselves upon the occasion alluded to.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Births registered in the week ending March 22.—Males, 824; females, 756: total, 1580. Deaths during the same period.—Males, 669; females, 743: total, 1412. The official report says:—

"The aggravated rate of mortality in London, which marked the first two weeks of the current month, has prevailed without abatement in the period embraced by the present return. The deaths, which increased to 1247 in the beginning of the month, and subsequently to 1300, in the second week, have now fallen to 1247 in the third week, and to 1197 in the fourth week, to 1177 in the fifth week, and to 1147 in the sixth week, to 1127 in the seventh week, and to 1107 in the eighth week, to 1087 in the ninth week, and to 1067 in the tenth week, to 1047 in the eleventh week, and to 1027 in the twelfth week, to 1007 in the thirteenth week, and to 987 in the fourteenth week, to 967 in the fifteenth week, and to 947 in the sixteenth week, to 927 in the seventeenth week, and to 907 in the eighteenth week, to 887 in the nineteenth week, and to 867 in the twentieth week, to 847 in the twenty-first week, and to 827 in the twenty-second week, to 807 in the twenty-third week, and to 787 in the twenty-fourth week, to 767 in the twenty-fifth week, and to 747 in the twenty-sixth week, to 727 in the twenty-seventh week, and to 707 in the twenty-eighth week, to 687 in the twenty-ninth week, and to 667 in the thirtieth week, to 647 in the thirty-first week, and to 627 in the thirty-second week, to 607 in the thirty-third week, and to 587 in the thirty-fourth week, to 567 in the thirty-fifth week, and to 547 in the thirty-sixth week, to 527 in the thirty-seventh week, and to 507 in the thirty-eighth week, to 487 in the thirty-ninth week, and to 467 in the fortieth week, to 447 in the fortieth week, and to 427 in the fortieth week, to 407 in the fortieth week, and to 387 in the fortieth week, to 367 in the fortieth week, and to 347 in the fortieth week, to 327 in the fortieth week, and to 307 in the fortieth week, to 287 in the fortieth week, and to 267 in the fortieth week, to 247 in the fortieth week, and to 227 in the fortieth week, to 207 in the fortieth week, and to 187 in the fortieth week, to 167 in the fortieth week, and to 147 in the fortieth week, to 127 in the fortieth week, and to 107 in the fortieth week, to 87 in the fortieth week, and to 67 in the fortieth week, to 47 in the fortieth week, and to 27 in the fortieth week, to 7 in the fortieth week, and to 1 in the fortieth week.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer decreased to 28,842 in. on Saturday. The mean of the week was 29,351 in. The mean daily temperature was generally above the average, and on Thursday and Friday exceeded it by about 6 degrees. The mean of the week was 44° 9' in. The wind was generally in the south-west. Rain fell in the week to the depth of 1.13 in.

ALCETTE.—A lecture was delivered on Wednesday evening last, by G. J. Guthrie, Esq., F.R.S., the eminent surgeon, before the Fellows of the Medical Society of London. Amongst many points of interest dwelt upon, explained, and illustrated by the lecturer, was the announcement of the important discovery of a new set of organic muscles, made very recently by Mr. Hancock and Mr. Jabez Hogg, of Charing-cross Hospital.

EASTERN COUNTIES AND NORFOLK RAILWAY COMPANIES.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Norfolk Railway Company, on Thursday, it was resolved that the directors of the company should take such steps as they might deem advisable for putting an end to the agreement at the earliest possible period. It was stated at the meeting that the Great Northern Company were willing to enter into an arrangement with the Norfolk Company for receiving their traffic at Deepdale.

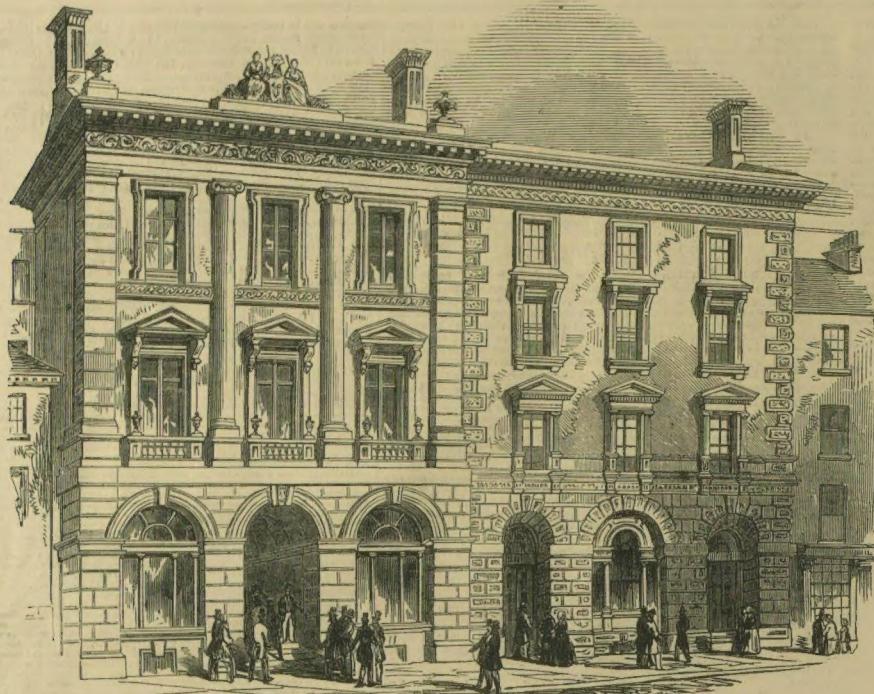
THE GREAT WESTERN, THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN, AND THE SHREWSBURY AND BRAMSHIRE RAILWAYS.—The directors of the mentioned company have issued a reply to the report of the committee of shareholders, maintaining (supported by counsel's opinion) that the agreement proposed to be entered into with the London and North-Western Company is illegal; and recommending that the agreement with the Great Western and Shrewsbury and Chester Companies should be adhered to. Mr. W. Ormsby Gore, the chairman of the Shrewsbury Companies, has also issued a letter to the shareholders enunciating similar opinions.

supply the world, should be taken out of the hands of our skilful artisans, and an almost incalculable source of increasing employment be dried up, and probably lost to us, as by the decreasing returns from that article of excise there is too much reason to apprehend?

I am, &c.,
C. WREN HOSKINS.

THE LATE GERMAN COMPOSER, LORTZING.

In our Journal of Feb. 1 we announced the death of Lortzing, the composer of "The Czar and the Carpenter," and other works of less note. He was director of the orchestra of the Vienna, Dresden, Munich, and Leipzig theatres; and for the last year and a half he held a similar



NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

OPENING OF THE NEW CORN EXCHANGE, NORTHAMPTON.

THE farmers and dealers attending Northampton have hitherto met in the open square to transact business; which being found extremely inconvenient, a new Corn Exchange has been erected for their better accommodation, at a cost of about £8000, raised by subscription. It is arranged that farmers, dealers, visitors, and others entering the Exchange during the time of business shall pay a small entrance fee or annual sum. The front elevation is shown in the accompanying Engraving. It contains a hall, 140 feet long by 65 feet wide, and 60 feet high, lighted by side windows, and skylights in the covered roof. It is approached from the Market-place by an arcade of shops and offices. There is also in the building a room for a Mechanics' Institute, Athenaeum, &c. The architects are Mr. G. Alexander, of London, and Mr. Hall, of Northampton. The Great Hall is intended to be used not only for the market, but also for concerts, balls, public meetings &c. Wednesday being the first day of Northampton races, the town was very full; and the Hall was opened with a concert conducted by Jullien, ably assisted by Mlle. Jetty Treff, Konig, &c.; the splendid band of the 48th Regiment, from Weedon; the French drummers, &c. The performances comprised selections from Rossini, Beethoven, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Konig, Listz, and Jullien. The races were well attended, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather.

Next week we shall engrave the Hall.

COTTON AND COTTON WASTE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

Sussex-terrace, Hyde-park Gardens, March 22nd, 1851.

In connexion with the interesting subject of your leading article of to-day, on Cotton and Cotton Waste, I am induced to mention to you a circumstance which seems to deserve notice.

On paying for two half-reams of the same kind of paper a few weeks ago, to an eminent wholesale stationer in London, I observed that they were charged at a different price. A fortnight only had elapsed between the receipt of them, and the paper was of the same quality, and the labels of the two packages were higher priced than the other, though they were of precisely the same quality and manufacture. The answer was, that during the interval paper had risen in price; and the reason assigned was, that cotton rags had become very considerably dearer in consequence of their being now purchased in England on a very large scale for the American paper manufacturers. On further enquiry, I found that this explanation was perfectly true.

Is not this a little for, that so valuable and so beautiful a manufacture, as that of English paper, with its enormous cotton trade, has every right and power to exact, and should be driven across the Atlantic by the mischievous pleasure of a stupid tax, productive of no great amount to the revenue, and which costs nearly twenty per cent. in the collection? Is it not rather absurd that an article which has made one journey across the Atlantic in the raw state to be converted into calico here, should be compelled to make the voyage back again to be converted into paper?

For the sake of this paltry revenue, is it just or reasonable that a manufacture, obviously supplementary in its nature to that of cotton, and in which we ought to

situation in the Frederic-Wilhelmstadt Theatre, at Berlin. Lortzing's passing from life was attended by circumstances by no means uncommon in the fortunes of men of genius; he died poor, and left his family a public subscription. His funeral was attended by Meyerbeer and Kirstner, Dorn and Taubert, and all the artists of the Berlin theatres, who followed the funeral car. On the head of the deceased was a laurel wreath, and before the coffin was borne on a velvet cushion the laurel crown and massive silver conductor's baton presented to him by the city of Leipzig. The only beneficial effect of such honours to the dead is that they may awaken sympathy with the living, in being the means of raising some provision for the composer's family.

Lortzing was born at Berlin, in 1803; and he made his *début* as a tenor singer.

THE EXPLOSION AND FIRE AT STOCKPORT.

In our Journal of last week we recorded and illustrated the lamentable catastrophe at Mr. Marsland's "Park Mills," at Stockport. We now engrave a more circumstantial view of the factory, taken from the bridge over the Mersey, by Ralph Stennett, with details furnished by other spectators. In the Sketch, two men and a boy are seen falling from the upper story of the building: the boy and one of the men on falling into the river were saved; the other individual struck against a projecting stage near an arch, and was killed.



FIRE AND EXPLOSION AT MARSLAND'S PARK MILLS, STOCKPORT.